The New-York Times.

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OUR FOREIGN CLAIMS.

Claims against Costa Rica, Chili, and other Foreign Governments.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Under a call made by the Senate of the United States, the Department of State furnished a list of *all* claims filed with the Government by citizens of the United States against foreign Powers; but at the time of furnishing it, Secretary CASS protested that it would only lead the public mind to false conclusions—that where it would show millions claimed, the Government was satisfied that thousands were not due. The publication of such a statement would only serve to put parties into false position, and by reviving the hopes of claimants, in seeing their names in print, would involve the Department in increased embarrassments. Such has really been the result of the Senatorial call, and the parties interested in every claim contained in the list, construing the publication into an official recognition of the justice of the demand by our Government, are literally overwhelming the Department with importunities in relation to the speedy settlement of these demands, and denouncing the Administration for the delay in enforcing payment.

In the case of the New Granadian claims, the Government entertains no doubt, as I have before stated, that the treaty will be promptly ratified on the meeting of the Congress of New Granada, in February next, and that the mixed Commission provided for therein, will be in session early in the Summer, hearing and determining all claims against that Republic. These claims include damages resulting from the Panama riots in 1856.

Nicaragua also assents to a joint Commission to adjust all matters of claims existing against that Government—but Costa Rica has perseveringly declined, and as she contends, upon the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY in his reply to Count SARTIGES, when demanding indemnity for French citizens injured in the bombardment of Greytown. The only claims against Costa Rica are for damages resulting to American citizens in *Nicaragua*, but from Costa Rican troops. This, it is contended, is fairly within the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY, and if American citizens peaceably domiciled in Nicaragua suffered any damage, they must look to the Government of Nicaragua alone for protection and indemnity. Mr. MARCY contended, and properly too, and showed it to be the rule of international law, that if French citizens domiciled at Greytown suffered injury from our attack on that place, that the authorities of Greytown and not the United States were responsible to the injured parties for damages. Many citizens of Costa Rica suffered severely in that affair, but their claims have never been entertained by the United States, and now the authorities of Costa Rica say they will apply our own rule in the case of American citizens injured in Nicaragua. She also denies the merits of the claims, and contends that the claimants were all filibusters who had renounced all allegiance to the United States and claimed to be citizens of Nicaragua. In this, it is said, she will be able to involve even the then Minister of the United States residing near the Republic of Nicaragua.

Such is the interesting position of Costa Rica; but it may well be doubted if the rule contended for is at all applicable in her case. The attack upon Greytown was an attack of one belligerent upon another, and a consequent suffering of third parties. In the case of Costa Rica, she was acting as the *ally* of Nicaragua, and had voluntarily marched her troops into a foreign but *friendly* territory for the purpose of injuring a third party. Such is the reasoning of our Government. The whole question stands open, and it is now impossible to anticipate the result. The new Government of Costa Rica, if recognized by us, may take a different view of the subject.

Peru also repudiates the proposition of a commission to settle the claims against her. These arise out of the violation, by the *regular* Government, of a contract made by the head of an unsuccessful revolutionary party. Similar claims had been preferred by France and Chili, but these have been withdrawn, with a public declaration on the part of the latter Government that there existed no foundation whatever for such a claim. The claims of American citizens, however, remain on file here, and the Washington Cabinet insist on a Commission *pro formâ* to dispose of them. Peru is unwilling to incur the expense and annoyance when there is no shadow of a foundation for the claims intended to be examined. Mr. ZAGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, has lately had several interviews with Secretary CASS, and laid before him the views of his Government on this subject.

Should the treaty with Mexico be concluded, of which I have no doubt, we shall have a mixed Commission in session next Summer, to examine the vast amount of claims existing, *pro* and *con*, between the two Governments. Q.

Superior City on the Carpet Again—A Tet-a-tet Fight—Secretary Thompson Useless with Douglas in a Special View of Squatter Sovereignty—The Disadvantages of Hesitation in a Secretary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

It has at length been decided that Superior City is a city, and that the Trustees of the Corporation formed under the general law of Wisconsin are permitted to enter it as such. This much-litigated case has given rise to numerous questions of interest that have been passed upon by the Department of the Interior, under the late and the present Administration. One of the most curious and complicated of these questions has been recently determined by Mr. Secretary THOMPSON. The statement of it will interest your Western readers.

There were three possible sets of Trustees to enter the town site of Superior City. One of these was the corporate authorities of the City of Superior—a city made by the Legislature of Wisconsin, and including, besides a large outside space, the entire territory of Superior City. The second was the Trustees of a Corporation formed under a general law of Wisconsin, authorizing the inhabitants of a town site to form themselves into a body corporate, for the purpose of entering their lands in trust for the Corporation. The third possible Trustee was the County Judge.

Now the City of Superior is a city *de jure*—so made by the Legislature, with all time to organize in,—but as yet the inhabitants have not availed themselves of the privilege of organization. Therefore there were no "corporate authorities" to apply to enter. But as the law creating it specially provided that "no general law of this State contravening the provisions of this act, shall be considered as repealing, amending or modifying the same, *unless such purpose be expressly set forth in such law*,"—it was obvious enough that no town could be lawfully created within the limits of the City of Superior under the general law to which I have referred, in the absence of any express setting forth of such a purpose in the said law. No such purpose was expressed in the law referred to, and hence it was not possible lawfully to repeal, amend or modify the charter of the City of Superior in any way, in contravention of the provisions of the statute. A "town" has been introduced with "corporate authorities" into the very bowels of the City of Superior. I suppose if such a town should be located in the Central Park, it would be considered somewhat in contravention of the charter of the City of New-York.

Under these circumstances, the Hon. JAMES A. MARSHALL, the County Judge of Douglas County, claimed the right to enter the town-site, on the ground that the town formed under the general law does not exist *de jure*, that the city of Superior does not exist *de facto*; and that the town-site is therefore practically unincorporated. His case was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on this statement of facts.

Mr. THOMPSON sees in these facts but two questions. First, Whether the admitted action of the inhabitants of Superior City, under the law of Wisconsin, has the legal effect of incorporating the same; and second, whether the trustees chosen by virtue of the provisions of the law, are qualified to act as the "corporate authorities" specified in the act of Congress of 1844. Both of these questions Mr. THOMPSON "unhesitatingly" answers in the affirmative. If he had "hesitated" at all—just long enough to give the subject the slightest consideration—he would have probably come to a different conclusion. But "hesitation" proceeds from reflection, and it is much easier to dispose "unhesitatingly" of a case as it is made to one's hands, than to examine it. If a Secretary examines subjects, it would take him forever to bring up the arrears of business that have accumulated on his table during his month's frolic at the Springs. Hence the plan of settling nice questions "without hesitation" is convenient, as obviating the necessity of reflection—and meritorious, as tending to the dispatch of business.

Suppose Mr. Secretary THOMPSON should take the opinion of a lawyer on the *third* question that arises on the facts of the case before him—to wit, whether or not a law *creating a town within a city* contravenes, repeals, amends or modifies a city that is lawfully incorporated without a town in it; and suppose that lawyer should "hesitate" just a little while on the question—"hesitate" just long enough to learn and understand something about it—he would come to the inevitable conclusion that such a town would contravene, repeal, amend or modify the charter of a city that was organized without the embarrassment of such an anomaly. A sane man could not examine such a question and arrive at any other result. Now, does not Mr. THOMPSON see that such a conclusion would give a most emphatic negative to the two questions that he has so "unhesitatingly" answered in the affirmative? There cannot be a "legal" town, nor legal "corporate authorities" within a city that has been established by law, with the provision in its charter that no general law should contravene or modify it, unless "such purpose were expressly set forth in such law"—without the exhibition of a law in which such a purpose is expressed. This proposition is as clear as any result in the multiplication-table; and Mr. THOMPSON might as well decide "unhesitatingly" that twice two makes five, as to decide unhesitatingly that Superior City can have any legal "corporate authorities," and exist legally as a town, in view of the antecedent and undisturbed incorporation of the City of Superior.

It is supposed here that Mr. THOMPSON intends by this decision to give in his adhesion to Senator DOUGLAS on the question of squatter sovereignty. He has hitherto been a fire-eater of the most "unhesitating" pattern, but nobody can carry the doctrine of squatter sovereignty further than a Secretary who decides that any community of squatters, "loyal to the Constitution," may organize themselves into a body politic and erect corporate authorities over the head of an act of the Legislature specially providing an entirely different political organization. I must confess that I never expected to see our worthy Secretary out-Douglas DOUGLAS on the question of "squatter sovereignty." Even Commissioner HENDRICKS, who resigns in consequence of his DOUGLAS proclivities, found himself *compelled, in the decision of this very question*, to repudiate the phase of "squatter sovereignty" now promulgated by Mr. THOMPSON, and to decide (according to law) that there could be no corporate authorities "of the tract in question but the corporate authorities of the City of Superior." Why will not the *Constitution* give us Secretary THOMPSON'S opinion on this question? It is an opinion *as is an opinion*—of the real Bunsby pattern. Bring it out, and shelve DOUGLAS.

FROM ARIZONA.

Mining in New Mexico and Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT BUCHANAN, Arizona, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

This post derives importance from having been the first permanent post established in Arizona. It was first commanded by Maj. STEEN, of the Dragoons and has subsequently been commanded by Maj. FITZGERALD and Capt. EWELL; it is now under command of Lieut.-Col. RENO, of the Infantry, and garrisoned by one Company of Dragoons and one of Infantry. The buildings belonging to the post are scattered over several acres of ground, having more the appearance of an emigrant camp than a military station; it is without form or shape, and as difficult to guard against a surprise as a thousand-acre prairie farm. Why it was ever put in the present shape none but its projectors have ever been able to tell.

The valley in which the post is situated does not furnish one-half the supplies required; a large amount are brought from the Rio Grande and from Sonora; this does not speak well for the agricultural resources of the country; I desire only to speak of it as a mineral country.

Near this place are several lead mines, of great value for the silver they contain; they are generally situated in a well-wooded and watered country, but often in rough and rugged mountains; those already prospected and worked are, the Patagonia, by Capt. EWELL and Mr. BERTOUX; the Compadrie and French, by Col. TITUS & Co. Several others are prospected and have evidence of great richness.

Besides these mines there are several old ones, which bear evidence of having been successfully worked many years ago; what they are, or how rich they are, can only be ascertained by much labor in reopening them. The feeling is rather in favor of new mines to opening old ones. As far as parties have prospected, they have been more successful. Some, however, cling to the idea that great riches have been covered up in these old mines, and firmly believe the old history current in the country, "that the Apaches drove off the miners just as they had reached the richest part of the vein, and that the miners then put a *great door on* the opening and covered it up with earth." How far discoveries will prove the truth of these, to me myths, time will show; so far no door over rich veins have been found, although some rich old mines have been opened.

The Patagonia mine has been worked more extensively than any other in the neighborhood; the ore is easily mined and easily smelted, as it is almost entirely lead and silver; it is about fifty per cent. lead, each ton of ore containing from forty to seventy-five ounces of silver.

The mines now being opened by Col. TITUS & Co., contain ore adapted to the smelting process, and the company are now putting up extensive furnaces in a valley about ten miles from the post.

After a visit to some of the mines in this neighborhood I go to Arivaca, the property of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. They are reducing ore by both the patio and amalgamation process as they have also smelted some rich ores. Their works are the most extensive of any in the country, I believe the only place where the amalgamation process has been adopted by revolving barrels.

The mines of this Company were among the first explored or taken up in the country, Col. POSTON and party having taken possession of them in 1857. Since that time several hundred tons of ore have been taken out, of richness varying from $100 to $2,000 per ton—specimens of ore having been found yielding as high as $20,000 a ton.

I will endeavor to give you a description of these mines, and of the process of reduction by barrel amalgamation in my next.

The country is destitute of news. The excitement occasioned by the murder of MARICOPAS in the Sonoita Valley has died away. *We now have only an occasional* Apache excitement, which lasts but a day or so.

Capt. STEEN'S party is now in camp near here, awaiting advices from Washington. The whole *country is unusually healthy.* B.

Later from Bahia.

A DISASTROUS TORNADO—LOSS OF A PRUSSIAN MERCHANTMAN.

Capt. WM. GILLESPIE, of brig *Mary A. Forrest*, arrived yesterday, from Bahia, reports that on the 3d ult. that port was visited with a most violent gale, which did considerable damage, and the shipping business was suspended three or four days in consequence. A Prussian ship went ashore and was a total loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT HALIFAX.

One Day Later European News.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 16.

The steamer *Kangaroo* from Liverpool 31st ult. via Queenstown 1st inst., put into Halifax at 6 o'clock short of coals. One hundred and fifty tons were obtained of the Cunard Company, and the ship leaves for New-York to-day, where she will be due on Monday.

The *Kangaroo* has 100 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

We have been unable to obtain the one day later news from Europe, brought by the *Kangaroo*, the Nova Scotia Company not having forwarded it over their line. The news, however, is not likely to have been of the least importance, or the Halifax agent of the Associated Press would have expressed it to Sackville.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Whole Square Destroyed—Great Quantity of Lumber Burnt—Loss $500,000.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the great fire of 1857, occurred last night. The fire broke out at about 9 o'clock, in the stable of P. MEEHAN & Co., and entirely destroyed it, together with its contents, including four valuable horses. The flames thence communicated to the blacksmith-shop No. 45 Canal-street, spreading thence in different directions, consuming the entire block, bounded by Clinton, North Canal, West Lake and Fulton streets. From this block the fire communicated to BLATCHFORD'S lead works, and thence to the hydraulic mills. These, together with the block bounded by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were entirely destroyed. From the northwest corner of Fulton and Canal streets, the fire communicated to the lumber-yard of RYERSON & & MILNER, consuming nearly 3,000,000 feet, valued at $40,000; and thence to the lumber-yard of L. SUMNERLAND, destroying his entire stock, valued at $10,000; and thence to the lumber-yard adjoining, consuming 2,000,000 feet. MASON & CO.'s machine-shop, corner of North Canal and Carroll streets, was totally destroyed. From RYERSON'S yard, the fire communicated to the Vulcan Works of WASHINGTON & MCARTHUR, and thence to the Vulcan Boiler Works, destroying the block bounded by Fulton, Carroll, Clinton and North Jefferson streets. Two blocks adjoining were partially destroyed. The principal losers are as follows:

J. W. COCHRANE, Audubon House, $60,000; insured $30,000.

BLATCHFORD'S Lead Works, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

COCHRANE & BAKER, Cleveland House, $37,000; insured $27,000.

AVERY & Co., $40,000; insured $25,000.

Hydraulic Mills, $10,000; no insurance.

WALKER LULL, lumber dealer, $30,000; insured $5,000.

E. A. RUCKER, planing mill, $7,000; no insurance.

The total loss is probably not less than $500,000, and the total insurance will not exceed $25,000, the greater part of which is in New-York, Providence, Hartford and Springfield companies.

A large number of the buildings destroyed were dwellings of but little value.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Two firemen were slightly injured by falling walls.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16—P. M.

In addition to the losses by the last night's fire, reported this morning, are the following:

WASHINGTON'S Vulcan Foundry, $30,000; insured $10,000.

MASON, MCARTHUR & Co.'s boiler works $6,000; insured $3,000 in Cleveland.

The Masonic Lodge, occupying the upper story of BLATCHFORD'S building, $8,000; no insurance.

E. BERNARDS, liquor-dealer, $8,000; fully insured.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, $3,000, insured $1,000.

There were about one hundred frame buildings valued at from $500 to $1,000 each, destroyed; a large amount of furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition.

The Hope Steam Engine Company from Philadelphia, who were here as guests of the Hope Hose Company, turned out with their engine, doing good service.

From Washington.

THE LATE CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA—POWERS OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA—NAVY NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

The late Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Guatemala has not excited "a renewal of angry controversy" between this country and Great Britain, as was recently predicted by the English Press. On the contrary, both Governments are still animated by the hope that their Central American differences will be happily adjusted.

The larger part of the Balize had never been the subject of actual survey, as was officially declared by Lord GREY in 1836; and the above-mentioned convention, it is said, merely definitely fixes its territorial limits, which act was intended by Guatemala as a barrier to British encroachments on its soil. This arrangement is claimed to be in accordance with the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, a clause of which, in effect, substantially consenting to such an arrangement, having been ratified by the United States while the treaty itself was defeated by that body, owing to a clause therein of an anti-slavery character.

The other points proposed to be settled in the same treaty—namely, with regard to the Island of Ruatan, and the surrender of the Musquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, will be placed in charge of Mr. WYKE, the new British Minister, and it is thought that these questions will be adjusted by him to the satisfaction of all parties concerned; Great Britain having undertaken to remove the obstructions to the full force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

If any dissatisfaction exists, it is because Great Britain has first settled the point which is of the most importance to her, but this may be the result of accident; Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY having previously sought to surrender the Musquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, but in terms unsatisfactory to that Republic. What he has failed to do it is confidently expected his successor, Mr. WYKE, will accomplish.

Such is believed to be the condition of affairs, according to information derived from intelligent sources. At all events, if there are any unintentional errors in the above brief exposition, they do not materially affect the facts recited in connection with this subject.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett*: Commander HUNT; Lieutenants PARKER, RAMSON and BLAKE; Purser EMERY; Passed Assistant-Surgeon LOWNES, and Master ARMSTRONG.

Assistant-Surgeon LAWS has been ordered to report for duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

JOHN RUPPERSHAN has been commissioned as Surgeon, and BENJAMIN W. GRAHN, of Virginia, Assistant-Surgeon of the Navy.

Official information from Utah, received at the War Department, states the troops are now efficiently employed in protecting overland emigrants from attacks and outrages from the Indians on their route.

The President has recognized AUGUSTUS HEISER as Consul at Boston for the Kingdom of Hanover.

Tremendous Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The entire block in this city bounded by Clinton-street on the north, Canal-street on the west, and Lake and Fulton streets, was burned this morning. BLATCHFORD'S lead works, the Hydraulic Mills, and the block by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were also destroyed; also, a large amount of other property. The total loss is not less than $500,000. Insured for $250,000 in New-York and New-England companies.

Masonic Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The general grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing three years: E. B. French, of Washington, Grand Master; David Goodnow, of Kentucky, Deputy Grand Master; Winslow Lewis, of Boston, Generalissimo; J. V. B. Blaney, of Chicago, Captain-General; Charles Marsh, of California, Senior Warden; A. J. Pierson, of Minnesota, Junior Warden; Edward A. Raymond, of Boston, Treasurer; L. G. Rick, of Louisiana, Recorder.

Balloon Ascension at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Mr. S. M. BROOKS, of St. Louis, ascended in his balloon *Comet*, from the Fair grounds in this village at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and descended eleven miles east at 6:30 P. M. Five thousand people witnessed the ascension. Mr. BROOKS will make an ascension from Ithaca on Friday, 23d.

From Boston.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—BOSTON SETTLEMENT ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

A Mr. DAVIS and wife, of New-Orleans, while driving out to-day from Natick in crossing the Worcester Railroad came in collision with the engine of the passenger train, passing at the time. The vehicle was wrecked. Mr. DAVIS precipitated a number of feet, striking on his head and receiving severe injuries. Mrs. DAVIS was thrown into the air obliquely over a story and a half dwelling, mangling her terribly and causing her instant death.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, it will be very generally observed as a holiday. In the afternoon the inauguration ceremonies of POWERS' bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER will take place in front of the State House, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT being the orator on the occasion. Many distinguished gentlemen throughout the country have accepted invitations to be present.

The bark *Two Sisters* arrived at this port on the 12th inst., and Capt. SAUNDERS states that the report of the brig *Two Sisters* was incorrect, as his whole passage only occupied 27 days, and he was well supplied with provisions.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Sept. 15.

Counter proclamations have been issued touching the reception of the returns of votes on the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution. On one side the Board of State Canvassers, authorized by the late Constitutional Convention, contend that the authority of the Convention is supreme, while, on the other, WALKER, the Territorial Secretary, denounces their proceedings as illegal under the Lecompton Constitution. The returns were directed to JOHN CALHOUN.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 16.

Mr. COOPER'S letter published this morning is regarded as intended to operate on the approaching State election, and to perfect the organization of the Iron Masters' League, so that their demands for additional protection will be respected by the Nominating National Convention.

The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

The Santa Fé mail of the 29th ult. has reached Independence.

Intense excitement prevailed in relation to the Congressional election. The Army and the Americans were almost all in favor of GALLEGOS. The contest was very doubtful.

Death of the Mother of Horatio Seymour.

UTICA, Friday, Sept. 16.

Mrs. SEYMOUR, wife of the late HENRY SEYMOUR, and mother of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, died at her residence in this city this afternoon.

Removal of the Government of Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 16.

All Departments of the Government are now moved to Quebec, the future seat of the Government. The Governor-General left yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Sept. 16—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. Weather stormy, wind blowing freshly from the E. S. E.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

New Diplomatic Appointments—A Shipwreck—Bees Under the Andes—A Chilian Funeral—Imports of the Republic—State of Education—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

Mr. JOHN BELLO has just been appointed Chilian *Chargé* near the Government at Washington. Mr. CARVALLO, formerly Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister to France, when he will pass to Belgium, to argue the *Macedonian* case, of United States citizens' property seized by Lord COCHRANE as Spanish property. The claim has long been the staple of communication between this country and the United States diplomats sent here. It is one of the "old" claims. By late arrangement, it is to be referred to the arbitration of the Belgian King.

The British bark *Pickwick*, laden with coals, from England, was wrecked about 60 miles north of this, four days ago, on the 11th inst. The captain and crew, 13 in number, have arrived here overland. The mate lost his life.

About twelve years ago bees were introduced into this country. Since that honey has come to be quite an item. The Bolivian Minister, Mr. SALINAS, who is just returning to his own country, will introduce them there also.

In the new civil code of this country it has been provided that marriages within the lines of prohibited affinity shall not have civil effects, even though sanctioned by the Church by means of dispensations. It is a salutary measure; but it is shameful that the Church should thus need to be checked and kept within the laws of God.

To-morrow the adjudication is to be made on the bids for contracts on the first eight sections of the railway from this to Santiago.

There is a violent rail war prevailing at this moment in Santiago between the English and American interests. The late trials of strength and speed of the English locomotives, in comparison with the American, resulted in establishing the essential inferiority of the former. But the rivalry of feeling is no less intense. EVANS, the American engineer, has in printers' hands a pamphlet showing the encomiums English engineers of late have passed on American engines in England.

On Saturday there was a great funeral display here at the interment of Capt. ROBERT HANSON, of the Chilian Navy. He was an old officer—a Swede.

To-day salutes have been fired in honor of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and mass said in the chapel of the French Jesuits.

The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary at Santiago is 450; of these 54 are political offenders, 148 for crimes against persons, and 205 for offences against property.

The number of burials in Santiago for the month of July was 560; more than 150 were infants; but this proportion is more favorable than usual.

The imports to Chili in 1858 were as follows:

From Germany	$729,855
From France	1,518,037
From the United States	1,901,932
From Peru	2,935,253
From England	9,460,966

Hence the proportion of American trade to British is very small, only as one to five.

Of the recent English loan the Government has put out a large sum at interest to individuals at nine per cent., and on landed security, until it might be more needed. From this and other causes combined, the cash market has been in a state of repletion, many having more cash than they can profitably employ.

Don EDUARDO CURTAS has been appointed Chilian Consul for Paris.

The man-of-war brig *Ancud* is advertised to be sold at public auction. She has cost the country $180,000—enough to have bought a complete steamer—and has never been the vessel that was needed. She was built here.

Bar copper has been sold at $18 75. Hides, $16 offered, $17 asked. Flour is selling at $4 25 the cwt. Wool—White at $8.

Education in Chili, for a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants, stands thus, counting all schools: 230 private schools, with 6,807 scholars; 361 free, (State and city,) with 27,914 scholars; 50 private high-schools, with 2,500 scholars; 50 public high-schools, with 2,140 scholars; total children at school, 40,441. The outlay from city and State funds for this object is $257,801 per annum.

Sugars of all kinds imported into this port since Jan. 1, 1856, have been 182,000 quintals, of which 90,000 were refined sugar, 20,000 American, 2,000 English, 10,000 French, 6,000 Hamburg, and the balance Dutch.

RIVA-ES-NAVAL, E. RENO, FRASE and ZELLERIDO have had their sentences by court-martial, for taking part in the late revolt, commuted to banishment.

The Mutual Insurance Company of this city reports policies already taken, during less than a year that it has been in operation, to the amount of $7,000,000.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The artist Robinson, of Providence, has returned from a year's absence in Europe, bringing with him twenty copies of famous works of art which he has made during his absence, most of which were ordered. Among them are full-sized copies of ROSA BONHEUR'S "Hay Field" and "Plough Field," the former six feet by three, and the latter somewhat smaller.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

Second and Third Days' Proceedings—The Opening Ceremonies—Speeches of Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

The National Fair was formally opened yesterday; but the ceremony was rather a failure, so far as pageantry was concerned. However, the enthusiasm of the people made up what was lacking in pomp and display. There were, no doubt, fully fifteen thousand persons present.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the President and officers of the Society were escorted from the Tremont House to the Fair grounds, by a cavalcade of horsemen and carriages. Among the former were a few men in a fancy uniform, who were spoken of in the city papers of to-day as "the splendid corps of Chicago Dragoons!" In the carriages, besides the officers of the Society, were Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS, the Reverend Bishop of Minnesota, Governors RANDALL and WISHARD, Adjutant-Gen. MARMA, Judges BISSELL and CATON, Hon. PRESTON POTTS, and others. After making the circuit of the grounds, the officers and speakers occupied the stand, and the people present, some fifteen thousand in number, disposed themselves around to[3] as the speaking.

A prayer was first made by Bishop WHITE. Mr. President TILLINGHAST then made the opening address. In the course of his remarks he said that fifty-seven agricultural and horticultural societies, from seventeen States, were represented here by contributions.

Senator CRITTENDEN made the next address. His remarks were more personal and political than agricultural, yet they were such as came home to the hearts and sympathies of all, and gave offence to none. He eulogized the Constitution and the Union, and the men who framed them, and pointed out to his auditors, who were principally Western farmers, the fact that they, as American citizens, had a higher mission than merely raising horses and crops; that in their hands, as American sovereigns, were reposed the future fate and honor of the Republic. He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. DOUGLAS, who followed him, was also very well received. He evidently felt himself at home, and felt that he was welcoming to Chicago those whom he addressed. He spoke only for a few minutes, and after paying a graceful compliment to Mr. CRITTENDEN, as a devoted friend to the Union, went on to speak of the value of such gatherings as these, in bringing together the citizens of different parts of the country, and thus strengthening the bonds that unite us as one people. He was warmly cheered.

The President then announced that the exhibition would be opened by a display of all the horses and cattle that had been entered for premiums. In a few minutes, accordingly, a long line of splendid horses and fine-looking oxen, bulls, and heifers, were slowly led around the half-mile ring. This was really an inspiriting sight, and elicited cheer after cheer from the crowd.

The following horses, all of whom have been entered for the $1,000 prize "for the best trotting horse," were, with others, in the procession: *Flora Temple, Princess*, New-York; *Belle of Saratoga*, Buffalo; *Fillmore*, Iowa; *Gray Eddy*, *Tipp Sullivan*, *Ike Cook*, and eight others, Chicago. Among the cattle, none seemed to be more admired than the Devons and Alderneys of Mr. MCHENRY, of Maryland, and the Devons of Mr. BATE of Iowa, both of which I mentioned in my former letter; unless it was the Durham bull and heifer of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, which are descended from the imported bulls *Grand Turk* and *Duke of Airdrie*.

After the horses and cattle had been returned to their stalls, the space inside the ring was quickly filled with people, who proceeded to inspect the different exhibitions.

Two steam plows are on the ground, but they have not yet been put in motion.

The display of fruit is as yet very limited. The only good collection yet displayed is that of Messrs. EDWARDS & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y. Their show of apples, and of pears particularly, is very fine.

The liberal prizes offered by the Chicago Board of Trade for the best hundred bushels of wheat have brought out a host of competitors. Two lots that I saw this morning run a great risk of gaining two of the prizes. One was a lot of white Winter wheat raised near Laporte, Ind. It was sown Sept. 2, and harvested July 10, last, and produced 30 bushels to the acre. It weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. The other is a lot of China Spring wheat, 24 bushels to the acre. It took the first premium at the State Fair this year.

The Floral Department is now well filled. The most noteworthy object in the whole collection is "Flora's Grotto," a structure six feet high, made of the flexible boughs of the red and white cedar, with a floor of moss, with rustic lilliputian seats on each side, and the whole covered on the outside with evergreens, and on the inside with the rarest and most beautiful flowers. In the back is a little statue of Flora, and beautiful wreaths and garlands hang all around. It was made by Miss BROOKS, of Clearerville, Ill. Some sacrilegious wretch has pinned to one side of the grotto a string of doggerel, which one of the City papers publishes, this morning, as *poetry!* I send you a copy, for such genius, and such *appreciation*, should not be lost to the world:

Oh! Thou Almighty God
Inspire the muse to sing,
Withhold thy chastening rod,
Our Father, God and King.

Oh! Bless the angel hands
That formed this Floral Grotto,
May she make Heaven's commands
Her constant daily motto.

Long may she live on earth,
A blessing to our race,
And when her race is run,
Give her in Heaven a place.

A Patriotic Speech.

TRUE AMERICANISM—SPEECH OF SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

The following is a more full report of the remarks of Senator CRITTENDEN, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the opening of the National Agricultural Fair:

I came from home, among other things, to avoid politics, and forget there was such a thing in the world—such a cloud pervading the country. A speech upon party politics—nothing upon earth would drag me into it. I am a Kentuckian, and I am not only a Kentuckian, and proud of the State which has given me favor and distinction to some degree, but I have another title—a more elevated one—one that both I and you, every one of you, no matter under what local jurisdiction he may live, or what State he may inhabit, recognizes with gratitude in his heart when he says to the world, "I am an American citizen." [Loud cheers.] I am at home here, though I came with very few acquaintances and friends in this part of the country, yet the whole land is my country. [Cheers.] The Union makes us one people; may God preserve that Union! [Loud applause, and cries of "Good," "good."] These matters of party politics, gentlemen, are very transitory affairs. [Laughter.] We are made to look upon them as things of great consequence, when to-morrow will bury them in oblivion. There are some things which in their nature are of some consequence. It is of importance that we should venerate the Constitution which our fathers made, whether it pleases us in all particulars or not, it was made by hands which ought to render it sacred among us. It is the only way to preserve the Union, for the Union and the Constitution go together. Preserve the Union, and that is all we want—that is all our people need. Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve you and make you the mightiest people in the world. [Great applause.] Now, there are times when the passions of the people are disturbed. There are times when prejudices are excited, and the people of one section of the country, far removed from another section, get it into their heads that those distant people are their enemies—that they have evil designs and wicked purposes—that they are bad people. Perhaps those distant people have the same sort of prejudices instilled into their minds against you. If we took half as much pains to inculcate and teach good feelings one to another in every section of the country, as is taken to separate the people, and alienate their feelings, what a different state of things would exist in the land. We are prejudiced against each other, and therefore we do not know one another as we ought to do, and we do not know each other, and, therefore, we are prejudiced. We won't know one another, and therefore we are prejudiced, and we are prejudiced simply because we do not know one another. [Laughter and applause.] Why, all our impressions of our distant kindred ought to be that they are just such as we wish them to be. When we hear evil stories about them, let them pass by us. Only let a little of that common benevolence which is in every human bosom be indulged in among us, and this Constitution is not only a bond of union, but a bond of benevolence and affection from one end of this Union to the other, and we are really bound together in the bonds of family as well as bonds of law. We are bound together by that tie that is considered strongest among men—our forefathers shed their blood together in a common cause. It is no figure of speech to say that their blood actually ran together upon fields of battle, where they struggled in noble emulation, amid disaster and hardship, to secure that liberty and *establish* that government which we now enjoy. [Applause.] Let us forget our prejudices, and teach our brethren to forget them. Let us endeavor to be rid of all such feelings, and when one brother is accused, demand the testimony, and refuse to believe one word against him until it is proved beyond cavil or dispute. Let us be

"To their virtues very kind,
To their faults a little blind."

[Laughter and applause.] That, it seems to me, is the spirit and the feeling that patriotism and benevolence would encourage. That is what our religion teaches and impresses upon us—daily to renew olive and acts of kindness to all our kindred and people, wherever they may be. Forbearance, we have only, as I said before, and I will conclude by enforcing it again—we have only to cherish these kind feelings, to be the happiest as well as the greatest people in the world. Our worst enemy is in our own hearts. In the vicissitudes of politics—in the history of the various parties which have sometimes prevailed throughout this land, we have allowed ourselves to believe things of our brethren as a distance which have created some concern and unhappiness; but the enemy is really in our own hearts and in their hearts; expel it, and all is prosperity and peace, and this becomes not merely a union of laws, but a union of hearts, such as ought to make us one people. You speak the same language everywhere throughout this great country. The same uniformity of speech does not exist over one-half the space in any other part of the habitable globe as exists among us. Take this ground, and I care not where a man from each State of this Union. As far apart as they are from each other, they learn it from their mothers, their mother tongue, and now they speak it all alike. Take them altogether from the whole of the United States, and no human being will be able to tell what State any particular man came from. [Cheers.] What a bond of Union is that! The same love of liberty, the same principles of government, the same great Republican doctrines are maintained, and held by everybody, and yet, under this blessed Union, we sometimes make out to find by our ingenuity, cause for alienation and dispute. Let that no far as possible be laid aside. We shall differ in opinion. Men must differ in their sentiments on many subjects. It is natural. All men think, and they do not all think alike. Differences of opinion and different parties are natural in Republics—perhaps necessary. They are at any rate unavoidable. I am not at war with them. What I contend against is the bitterness and blind prejudices sometimes engendered by party spite, which makes us enemies to each other. I believe difference of opinion does not go that far. It depends upon ourselves whether this government shall exist or not. If it does not, if the experiment here going on shall ultimately fail, it is our fault. Then we must, as a nation, go that common high road which has been traveled by all nations in succession since the dawn of history—we must go down by way of bloodshed and war to a time of barbarity and ruin. By a course which shall keep the United under one head, we shall grow up until the head of this Union may be said, to a great extent, to touch the key. You are the great West—Kentucky is split. We in Kentucky are pretty much obliterated in the present political contest. Kentucky, my native State, used to be the extreme West—all beyond was the wilderness. Now, in the division of all parties, and in party nomenclature there is nothing at all left but North and South. There is now no East, no West. [Laughter.] We used to say many years ago, saying "I know no North, no South, no East, no West" anything. As to the two latter, I am afraid we are in danger of not knowing anything more of them. [Laughter.] They are forgotten. Now let me say a word on this subject. It has been a favorable theme with me for a long time. Thank God, it is altogether of a friendly character. Here is really a North to our country, and we have a South. There are various productions and different pursuits to create rivalries and collisions, and in the wrath and rage of the moment of political contentions, one may talk about secession, and another about a separation of this Union. The world may be a subject of vast contention, and has been between the North and South. What is our duty to the South? We are not of the North, we are of the South, and that is a happy thing for this Union. You are really the Great West. We have our South-west and our North-west, but for God's sake let her be the West still. [Laughter.] We have a

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Position, Character and Influence of the Mexican Priesthood—Hostility of the Church to Liberalism.

From Our own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

My last letter gave an account of the great feast day of Corpus Christi in the City of Mexico, June 23. In all the year no better public opportunity is afforded for observing the means to obtain a general idea of the peculiarities appertaining to the priesthood and their religion than this feast day. A fair and impartial scrutiny of priesthood and people while performing their religious ceremonies cannot fail to give one a proper conception of their Pagan system and its destructive, diabolical tendencies. Perhaps no picture of the depravity of human nature that could be made would appear so revolting as a faithful representation of the inner private life of the priesthood of Mexico. This representation, thoroughly given in all its details, would scarcely be fit for the public eye; and now that the earnest work of reform has commenced in Mexico, it cannot be considered necessary for any one to undertake the unwholesome task. But to sustain the patriotic, to encourage and stimulate this reform, general information on this subject should be widely disseminated.

The ecclesiastics of Mexico do not belie their looks. They represent avarice and licentiousness in a thoroughly combined and condensed form. It was the same at the time of the conquest. Further back than this we will not go, but be content with the history of the Mexican Church, and intimate that this history will, in the future, stand forth a phenomenon in the history of religions, not so much from the fact that it is a pure paganism, as from its unity and intensity of purpose from the beginning, and not so much from this as from the fact, more extraordinary than all, that it has been tolerated and supported among and by all those nations denominated Christian, even through this enlightened age, up to April 6, 1859, the day on which the American Minister, in opposition to the combined Powers of Europe represented in Mexico, and contrary to all precedent, acknowledged the Mexican Party, whose chief end is to overthrow the Mexican Church.

The Mexican Church had no direct communication with the See of Rome until after the country became independent of Spain. Up to that period the Government of Spain responded to Rome for the church in Mexico, and under this arrangement Spain not only derived a revenue from that church which otherwise would have accrued to Rome, but she exercised all her ingenuity in the invention of new modes by which money could be extracted from the Mexican nation, by means of the machinery of the church. Between the mother country and the Mexican Church there was a tacit, if not expressed, compact that each should play into the other's hands. Church and State had a mutual interest in sustaining each other, while each pursued its own peculiar system of plunder. CORTEZ himself was startled by these facts at the very commencement. The evils under which Mexico is suffering are not of slow growth. They are coexistent with the discovery and conquest of the country by the Spaniards—and it is worthy of note that the great *conquistador* foresaw that his own stupendous exertions and successes might bring forth bitter fruit. Nothing is more significant of this and the true state of affairs at the time than his own words.

In one of his letters to CHARLES V., dated Mexico, Oct. 15, 1524, three years subsequent to the conquest, CORTEZ, after representing to his Majesty the evil of allowing bishops, prelates, &c., to have command of much wealth, continues as follows:

"A still greater evil would result from this state of things. The natives of this country formerly had their priests, who were engaged in conducting the rites and ceremonies of their religion; and so strict were they in the practice of honesty and chastity that any deviation therefrom was punished with death. Now if they saw that the affairs of the Church and what related to the service of God were intrusted to canons and other dignitaries, and if they understood that these were the ministers of God whom they beheld indulging in vicious habits and profaneness, as is the case in these days in Spain, it would lead them to undervalue our faith, and treat it with derision, and all the preaching in the world would not be able to counteract the mischief arising from this source."

Here we have it under the hand of CORTEZ himself, "that if the honest and chaste natives of Mexico were allowed to witness the vicious habits and profaneness of the ministers of the Christian God as practiced in those days in Spain, all the preaching in the world would not be able to counteract the mischief arising from this source." What a potent and afflicting commentary on the times! But the warning voice of CORTEZ, the result of inspiration in the conqueror who had the true interest of the conquered country at heart, fell on perverted ears, and his words on that subject have proved a prophecy fulfilled. For three hundred and thirty-five years, the natives of Mexico have witnessed the vicious habits of those who came to them as ministers of the Christian God, and all the preaching in the world cannot redeem the evil of the past, or counteract the mischief arising from this source in the future, so far as the natives are concerned.

The Spaniards encountered in Mexico a superstitious, fanatical people. They found the infinitude of the mythological system of the natives all-powerful, paramount, in fact, to everything else in their social organization; and the fathers of the Catholic Church, with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, made light work in forcing the masses to undergo the slight, formal process considered necessary to release them from the darkness of Paganism and bring them into the light of Christianity. But now nearly three centuries and a half have passed, and it is found that the Christianity supposed to have been introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards was, in fact, of a weaker nature than the Paganism it encountered, since this same Paganism entered into the life and spirit of the newly imported religion, and under a slight change of forms the two religions became united. The Paganism of the natives forced itself upon the system of the Catholic fathers, and the vices of the Catholic fathers were forced upon the natives, and with this unnatural union commenced a steady process of national demoralization and ruin. The Mexican religion is a degrading vile, filthy Paganism. It has been the bane, the curse of the country, holding the consciences of the people and the purse-strings of the nation with a diabolical, sordid spirit, and an unyielding grasp. Throughout the rule of the Viceroys, the clergy were keenly jealous of every movement that looked like an infringement on their power and special privileges, and ever on the alert to crush the first semblance of patriotism and liberality. Occupying this position, it has constituted itself a monstrous moneyed aristocratic oligarchy, a self-created ecclesiastic corporation, with no accountability to either God or man, holding its power and ruling from age to age under special privileges, and for the sole purpose of accumulating and holding property. Is this Christ, think? Is this the business of a *Christian* church? It is generally supposed that Christianity does not require wealth in its ministers as the basis of their power and influence. According to the law of Christ, a poor priest is a saving grace—a rich one is a living lie; and with this simple comprehension of the matter, let all respectable people bid the Liberals of Mexico "God speed" in their efforts to overthrow this moneyed oligarchy, which has been so long tolerated under the name of Christianity.

It is true that the prime movers and leaders of the insurrection which resulted in Mexican independence of Spain, were the *curés* HIDALGO, MORELOS and MATAMOROS. These men were poor, native *curés*, living in villages among the natives, and equally with them the objects of intolerable oppression on the part of the Gachupins and the higher order of church officials, who, in those days as well as the present, were more generally concentrated in what your correspondent has denominated the "pagan district of Mexico." "*Death to the Gachupins!*" was the inciting cry of those insurrectionists. The *curés* fired the fanaticism of the lower orders of the people, by telling them the Spaniards had submitted to French rule, and now here was danger that their religion would be polluted by a French invasion. The necessity of casting off a local oppression that was grinding them into the dust, drove the insurrectionists to action—not the deliberately formed and clearly understood progress of overthrowing religious and political despotism, and establishing universal freedom in lieu thereof. But we also have the fact that the main body of the rich and influential Mexican ecclesiastics did in reality finally cause the seperation of Mexico and Spain. This does not appear consistent, and probably no part of Mexican history is more generally misapprehended. If the opinion is entertained that the Mexican clergy in a single instance, ever favored a movement that tended in the slightest degree towards true independence and freedom, such opinion is entirely erroneous. The main body of the clergy were the most active and bitter opponents of HIDALGO and other insurrectionary leaders, and their unrelenting opposition to the revolution subsequent, continued until the Summer of 1820, when intelligence was received in Mexico of the revolt of the Spanish army on the Isle of Leon, and the subsequent revolution caused by the tyranny of the King. The Republican feeling which manifested itself at this time in Spain startled the Mexican clergy, and when at a later period, the viceroy, DON JUAN APODACA, received an order from the Cortes of Spain to proclaim the constitution to which FERDINAND had been compelled to swear, sorely against his will, and to which was attached a decree, *confiscating the property of the Mexican church*, the clergy at once changed front, and the result was, the *Plan of Iguala*, proclaimed by ITURBIDE, February, 1821, which severed at once and forever the connection between the colonies and the mother country. The very ground-work of the Plan of Iguala was *that none other than the Mexican church should be tolerated in Mexico*. The clergy were at the bottom of the Plan, and ITURBIDE was their tool. Instead of losing power by this move, the Church of Mexico became still more potent, and all those new evils that have afflicted Mexico since the day of her separation from Spain may be attributed solely to the increased influence and despotism of the church. It is difficult to conceive why ITURBIDE is held in such great estimation by all classes of Mexicans. Reprehensible in private life, a fanatical, blood-thirsty loyalist up to the moment he proclaimed the Plan of Iguala, and in this as well as in all his subsequent acts, he was the tool of despots, or the slave of his own ignoble ambition.

After the fall of ITURBIDE, and before the Federal Constitution was adopted, several decided attempts were made to overthrow the power of the Mexican Church. The Legislature of the State of Jalisco decreed the confiscation of the whole of the church property in that State, pledging itself to make a suitable provision for the ministers of religion at the public expense. This project was sanctioned by the seventh article of the Constitution of the State; but the clergy having refused to take the oath upon such terms, and resisted, by a threat of excommunication, an attempt on the part of the civil authorities to oblige them to submit, the question was referred to the General Congress, which, on Dec. 22, 1824, issued a decree, prohibiting the States from taking any measures calculated to diminish the revenues of the church, without the full concurrence of the ecclesiastical authorities, until the time should arrive at which the General Congress should think it expedient to enact a law for the regulation of the right of patronage throughout the Republic.

It is interesting to note that Mr. WARD, the English Minister in 1827, regarded all such movements as the above as dangerous and unjust innovations. Speaking of the decree of Congress prohibiting the confiscation of the church property in the State of Jalisco, WARD, in his truly valuable, and honestly written work, says:

"This measure, although it has been much criticized, was undoubtedly productive of the very best effects, as it put a stop to encroachments on the part of the States, for which the country was by no means prepared, and yet left the door open for all necessary reforms, whenever there was an attempt to exercise spiritual jurisdiction, in such a manner as to affect the rights and privileges of any other class of citizens."

"Productive of the very best effects," says Mr. WARD, emphatically. A recapitulation of the "effects" from that day to the present shows that even Mr. WARD'S enlightened understanding made a great mistake; and when we come to investigate the relations that have existed between Mexico and those countries called Christian, we find occasion for a large charity towards the Mexicans. It is even questionable whether this comparatively poor and ignorant people are not less accountable for all the crime, misery and ills of every nature that have afflicted this country than the great and Christian Powers of earth, whose high representatives, misled and influenced by a few bankers, Government contractors and fraudulent importers, have either winked at the enormity of Mexican misrule or failed to discover it, and invariably brought down a cold and crushing influence on every rising aspiration for real freedom and independence. This, in reality, is the influence that has predominated in Mexican affairs since the separation from Spain.

MITLA.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—An entire new Calendar for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing October, November, and December Terms of this Court.

All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th day of September instant.

New Calendars for the General and Special Terms, for the month of October, 1859, will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 24th day of September instant.

Each note of issue must state distinctly the nature and date of the issue, and whether it is for the Trial, General, or Special Term, (without reference to the number or position of the cause on any previous calendar,) and also whether it is filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 15.

Before Judge Nelson.

SHORE DELIVERY OF CARGO.

Phebe Ann Coan, Administratrix, &c., vs. Thomas B. Coddington, et al.—This was an action to recover the freight on a quantity of iron brought from Liverpool to New-York, in the ship *John I. Boyd*, in the Summer of 1856. The bills of lading stated that the weight and contents were unknown. On the arrival of the ship the iron was discharged, and the respondents refused to pay the freight, alleging that all the iron was not delivered. The inspector's return showed that there was one bundle short, worth about $6, which the owners of the ship were willing to allow, but the consignees claimed that the iron was 20 bars short, and that their value, some $75, should be deducted. The owners of the ship thereupon filed this libel. Judge BETTS, in the District Court, gave a decree for the freight, deducting the $6, from which decree the respondents appealed.

Judge NELSON, on argument, affirmed the decree.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen & Vose; for appellants, Mr. Sherman.

SAME *vs.*—Judge INGERSOLL took his seat upon the Bench this morning with Judge NELSON, and the two Judges listened to the argument of a motion for a new trial in the case of

Frederick H. Bartholomew vs. Nathaniel Sawyer et al.—This was a case tried before Judge INGERSOLL in the district of Connecticut. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement by the defendants of a patent issued to the plaintiff June 20, 1854, for improved machinery for water-closets. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $3,000. The defendants now moved for a new trial on a case. The Judges, after hearing arguments, were of opinion that no error of law had been made on the trial, and denied the motion.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Tracy.

COLLISION.

The appeal in the case of *Carlos Butterfield vs. John J. Boyd et al.*, was then brought on, and the argument opened by Mr. Cutting for the libelant and appellant. This was a case brought to recover the damages arising out of a collision between the steamship *Northside* and the ship *Mercury*.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

"HELL HOUSE" IN LITIGATION.

The Supreme Court room was densely crowded yesterday by a throng of spectators interested or curious in respect to the destiny of the child known as Ella Burns. It appears that her real name is Eva Ida Whitten, and her father, in order to resume his claim to her, has procured the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Mrs. Burns, who has possession of her, to produce her in Court, and show by what authority she claimed to maintain the possession of her. The writ was returnable yesterday morning, and the hope of seeing the infant phenomenon, and watching the proceedings which were to control her fate, drew together a large concourse. It will be recollected that about a year since this child became much noted for remarkable abilities in recitations and readings, and large audiences were attracted to hear her declaim, which she frequently did at various places in the City, and often in pursuance of a complimentary invitation or call in the Press, signed by His Honor the Mayor and other distinguished citizens.

It may perhaps be this notoriety which has made the child of some little *pecuniary* value to such as would make such an estimate of her, that has brought a gentleman from Cincinnati who now claims to be her father, and to be entitled to her custody. However this may be, the gentleman thus claiming her is named Francis S. Whitten, and is said to be a policeman of the Queen City of the West.

Some four years ago this gentleman placed her in the care of Miss Martha Pollock, (now Mrs. Burns,) who, it is understood, declares that the child is indentured to her; but this will more fully appear when the matter is investigated upon the merits.

Mrs. Burns now appeared in Court, but without the child.

In return to the writ, her counsel, Mr. Larocque, read a certificate from Dr. Alexander Whiting, stating that the child was sick with the croup, and that it would injure her health to leave her home.

Mr. Ashmead for the father and petitioner demanded that some security be given for the production of the child at the time to which the case should be adjourned in consequence of her illness.

Judge DAVIES then proposed that Mr. Bertholf, an officer attached to the Court, be appointed to remain at the house with the mother and child, and thus insure the appearance of the child when wanted. This was not objected to by either party.

Mr. Larocque said he supposed the case would be disposed of in the usual manner, and he would put in a return to the writ that they might traverse it on the other side.

Mr. Ashmead said he would move on the face of the papers for the discharge of the child, as the indenture under which Mrs. Burns claimed was void and of no legal effect, as the child was now beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the State under which the indenture was made. The child was "bound to service," and was but two years of age when the indenture was made. It was a clear doctrine of the common law that an indenture was a local apprenticeship, and when the child was taken beyond the limits of the State where the indenture was made, the apprenticeship became null, unless it had been provided for in the indenture.

The Judge said it was not intended to hear the case on its merits at present.

Mr. Larocque proposed an adjournment for one week in consequence of the illness of the child.

It was then asked that the father be allowed to see the child, which was objected to by Mr. Larocque, on the ground that it might injure the child to have any one calling to see her who were strangers, and who were straining to obtain possession of her.

The matter was finally postponed until to-day, at 10 o'clock, when a full return to the writ will be made.

Mrs. Burns is stopping at the Hamilton House, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, where she has been for some time.

It is stated that the child supposes Mrs. Burns to be her mother, and knows nothing of any other parent; and that she is attached to her in whose custody she has been for so long a period of her infancy.

As is usual in cases of the sort, the parties make charges and counter-charges, and criminations and recriminations upon each other, evidencing the warmth of personal feeling with which they are engaged in the controversy. The relator avers that the defendant in the proceedings is not of a proper character to have the care of a child, and that she has for a long time wrongfully evaded the efforts of the relator to assert his right to the child. It is stated on the other side that it will appear in the course of the investigation that the father has three other children, each of whom he bound out in the same manner as Ella, but that he has not attempted to reclaim any of the others, nor her until since she has become so well known to the public in exhibitions.

Mr. Ashmead for the relator; Mr. Larocque and E. P. Norton for the defendant.

THE CASE OF THE SHOPLIFTERS.

The Application of Mary Morgan and Margaret Gorham.—This was on *habeas corpus* to the Keeper of the City Prison, directing him to bring up the bodies of the prisoners, and a *certiorari* to Judge Brennan, to obtain the papers of his Court upon which they were committed.

Both were in Court, and Judge Dean, counsel for the defendants, demurred on terms to the commitment granted by Judge Brennan, on the ground that it was insufficient. It did not show that the defendants were arrested by virtue a of warrant, or that they had been examined in presence of sworn witnesses, which the statute required.

After the argument of Judge Dean for the prisoners, the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day at twelve o'clock.

The offence charged against the prisoners, and the particulars of the case, were reported in the TIMES of September 13.

THE M'KENZIE CASE.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Janie McKenzie, Ullman J. Rhodes and Sarah Miller.—This case, like many others of its kind, grew out of a family feud which was blown out of small troubles between the husband and wife, by a species of friends that might better and more appropriately be termed fiends.

From the papers in the case it appears that the McKenzies intermarried some sixteen years since. They were then in humble circumstances, the husband being merely a humble journeyman plumber. But since that time they have been, up to a year or two since, "prospered" in basket and in store, and at the present time there is an estate of at least $100,000 belonging to them, and which becomes the bone of the contest now between the parties. Among the property is the leasehold premises No. 765 Broadway, near Ninth-street, which on the 10th of September, 1857, the plaintiff assigned to the defendant Rhodes, who, as the next friend, the next day conveyed it to Mrs. McKenzie, in accordance with the then expressed wishes of the husband, as alleged.

Subsequently Mrs. McKenzie commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, on charges of cruel treatment and habitual drunkenness. Soon after the commencement of the divorce suit Mrs. McKenzie applied for alimony and counsel fee, which motion was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., who, after a full investigation, reported in favor of the wife, that she had a probable cause of action, and that she was entitled to alimony for the support of herself and children, at $15 per week, commencing with June, 1858, and to the sum of $150 counsel fee, and also $100 in advance to enable her to prosecute that suit. This report was confirmed, and so far the matter remains at rest. Mr. McKenzie now came into Court and obtained an order to the defendant in this motion, Mrs. McKenzie, to show cause why a perpetual injunction should not issue against her, restraining her from disposing in any manner of the premises conveyed to her by the defendant Rhodes, and also to restrain her from prosecuting suits for the collection of rents, which she had previously commenced against the tenants then in occupancy of the house so conveyed; and also why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property in question. A temporary injunction was granted for the *interim*.

That order to show cause was now returnable, and the question was, Should the injunction be made perpetual? The affidavits are of an extraordinary and unusual character on both sides, and are in substance as follows:

The complaint of Mr. McKenzie first sets forth the marriage between himself and wife, and the acquisition of their property. Next it set forth that the premises No. 765 Broadway was leased to him on the 3d of May, 1853, by Peter Poillon, for the unexpired term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May, 1853, the consideration for the same being $23,000. Upon these premises he claimed to have erected improvements costing about $8,000. On the 24th of May, 1854, he leased the second floor of the premises to H. G. Courtoise, for the sum of $3,000 per annum, but which terms have since been reduced to $2,000 per annum; that on May 1, 1855, he leased the store and basement to one John L. Weston, for the term of eight years, at the yearly rent of $2,200; that he had collected the rents up to January, 1859, and had paid the taxes and liabilities upon the property.

Then followed the most interesting averments. Mr. McKenzie then alleged that about the 10th of November, 1857, the defendant, Mrs. McKenzie, and Rhodes colluded together to defraud him and deprive him of his property; that on that day they fraudulently and without consideration procured and induced the plaintiff to execute the assignment of the leasehold premises in question, which conveyance has been referred to; that at the time of the execution of the said assignment he was so drunk and intoxicated with spirituous liquors that he was totally incapable of transacting any business whatever, which the parties so procuring well knew; that on the next day Rhodes fraudulently, and without any consideration, conveyed the assignment of said lease to his (plaintiff's) wife, and that, by virtue of such fraudulent assignment or conveyance, Mrs. McKenzie now claimed to be the lawful owner of said property.

The complaint went on to aver that the plaintiff at the time mentioned, and for some time after, was so intoxicated that he had no knowledge of what had transpired, or of what he had said and done, and that such intoxication was procured and brought about by the defendant, his wife, for the purpose of so obtaining the said property. That, although she was forbidden to do so, his wife then persisted in putting liquor before him, the plaintiff; that, as soon as the plaintiff had obtained the property, his wife became urgent that he should transfer the same to her; and that, on several occasions, without his knowledge or consent, procured certain instruments to be executed, transferring the same to her, and that she endeavored to induce him to sign the same; that, at the time of the delivery of the assignment named, his wife induced and compelled him to leave his residence where he was then confined by sickness to his bed, from the effects of his intemperance, and go to the office of the original lessors of the lease; and that, at that time, he was so weak from the effects of his intoxication, that it required the assistance of two men to aid him to going from his room to the door above. Lastly, the complaint set forth the pending of the divorce suit, and alleged that until that was commenced his wife had never claimed any right to the property in question, but since that suit was commenced, she has proceeded to bring suits for the collection of the rents, claiming to be the owner of the premises by virtue of said assignment; that said actions are still pending, the defendant having paid the money into court, to abide the event thereof; that with the sole intent of annoying and harrassing him, his wife did, on the 28th of March, execute to the defendant, Sarah Miller, a mortgage on the said premises for the sum of $500; the complaint then alleged that, unless constrained, his wife would so encumber the property that he would be unable to pay off the necessary taxes and other liabilities. The prayer of the complaint was that the fraudulent assignment, so procured to be made by him, to said Rhodes, be set aside, and also that the conveyance afterwards made by Rhodes to the wife of the plaintiff be declared void as against the plaintiff; also, for an injunction, &c.

A number of other affidavits were put in, corroborating this statement of Mr. McKenzie, made by his attending physician, his tenants, and other parties acquainted with him, and with the circumstances of the case.

In response and opposition to the motion, Mrs. McKenzie produced her own and many other counter affidavits, denying that at the time of the execution of the assignment she colluded with Rhodes to deprive the plaintiff of his property; and averring that the plaintiff was not induced to sign or execute said assignment by the defendant; that he was drunk or intoxicated at the time he signed and executed the lease; admitting the execution of the conveyance by Rhodes to her, and that she claimed the ownership of the property in her own right, free from the control of her husband; denying that the consideration to her by Rhodes was fraudulent or without consideration; denying that she supplied the plaintiff with any liquor with intent to stupify and induce him to execute the assignment, and alleging that he well knew what he was doing when he executed it.

Mrs. McKenzie's affidavit averred that the property had been acquired by their joint industry—by her labor and providence as well as by plaintiff's; that she did not procure any instruments to be drawn up without the consent of the plaintiff, and that she never became urgent to have the property transferred to her. She further specifically averred that her husband was not confined by sickness at the time of the execution of the assignment. She admitted that suits had been commenced against the tenants of the premises No. 765 Broadway, but denied that they were not commenced until the commencement of this action. She denied that the mortgage to Sarah Miller was fraudulent, and alleged that Sarah Miller had loaned her $500, which sum was the consideration of the mortgage.

She alleged that a few years subsequent to their marriage, Mr. McKenzie became addicted to drinking, and that this habit had a disastrous effect upon his temper and disposition, rendering him coarse and violent, and that it was only because he was naturally of a robust constitution and frame, that his health had not been impaired by his intemperate habits. She alleged that his habits were now such that he did not and could not transact his most important business; that Mr. McKenzie had formed bar-room acquaintances who were exerting an influence over him prejudicial to her; that for the last few years plaintiff had ill-treated and abused her, by beating and otherwise calling her harsh and obscene names. She alleged that notwithstanding all this she had treated him with uniform kindness and affection; that he had several times expressed fears of losing his property without leaving his family provided for. That in 1853 the plaintiff was the owner of the property on Broadway known as Dedworth's Hall, and half of which he conveyed to her. That subsequently she desired to exchange the same, and that she voluntarily conveyed her deed away. She averred that the deed conveyed to her by Rhodes, was at McKenzie's request and upon Mr. McKenzie's own suggestion; that she had not any acquaintance with Rhodes, he being a friend of her husband, and having interests inimical to her.

It was also alleged, to show the confidence Mr. McKenzie had in his wife's fidelity and ability, that in 1856 he went to Europe for his health, and that he left his entire business and the management of his large estates in her hands. The affidavits on both sides are quite conflicting and contradictory, and denoted an extraordinary state of affairs between the parties. After a hearing of two days, the Court appointed a temporary Receiver to take charge of the property until the case was decraded, the opinion, for the present, being reserved. John McKeon for plaintiff, S. J. Glossey for defendant.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Thomas Ripley vs. Samuel W. Tallmadge—This case came before the Court on defendant's motion to discharge an attachment which the plaintiff had obtained against him.

INGRAHAM, J.—An attachment was issued in this case against the defendant, Tallmadge, upon the ground that the defendant had disposed of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. The plaintiff, by affidavit, proved several transfers of property which, as stated by him, warranted the conclusion that such transfers were made with such fraudulent intent. Since that attachment was issued the plaintiff has obtained from the Referee, to whom the action was referred, a report in his favor for a large amount.

This motion to set aside the attachment was made before such report was obtained, and must be decided irrespective of the findings of the Referee.

The alleged fraudulent transfers of property in which the attachment was issued, were to Andrew Harder and James C. Cook, and the plaintiff also avers that the defendant suffered judgments to be recovered against him for the same purpose. The allegations as to the judgments were not considered sufficient at the time to warrant the attachment, and, of course, at this time it is unnecessary to examine those allegations further. It is enough to say that a mere neglect to defend actions brought against a debtor without showing fraud and collusion between the plaintiff and defendant, would not be sufficient for such a purpose. No such evidence exists in this case, and I suppose those facts were only alleged for the purpose of adding weight to the other charges made against the defendant.

On this motion the defendant has furnished evidence to disprove the supposed fraudulent acts set out in the plaintiff's affidavits.

In regard to the conveyance to Harder, he shows that Harder and others became sureties for the defendant to an amount exceeding $6,000, received from him a mortgage for the purpose of securing them against any loss thereby, which was so expressed in the mortgage, and that the conveyance referred to was executed to secure Harder against other undertakings which he had entered into to a considerable amount. Harder expressly denies any fraudulent motive, and avers that he holds the same solely as such security, and in all other respects that the same is subject to the claims of Tallmadge and his creditors.

These allegations are sustained by the affidavit of Joel D. Smith, another surety for the defendant, and who was to be protected by such conveyance.

The conveyance to Cook is shown to have been made for the purpose of securing a claim which the Union Bank of Albany had against Tallmadge, and the reasons for making the conveyance to Cook, who was the attorney and counsel for the Bank, are also explained in the said affidavit. These facts are set forth in an affidavit made by Cook, and all the statements as made by Harder & Cook are also sworn to by Tallmadge, and all allegations of fraudulent intent are denied by him.

I cannot, on carefully examining these papers, avoid the conclusion that these affidavits on the part of the defendant are sufficient to rebut any presumption of fraudulent intent arising from the matters set out in the plaintiff's affidavits. I think they show that the conveyances were made for an honest purpose, and although it would have been better to have made the conveyances, so as to show on the face of them the purpose for which they were made—still, the law does not hold such conveyances to be fraudulent; and if not, the making of them, where the object is shown to be one which can be sustained, cannot be declared to be evidence of a fraudulent intent as to other creditors.

Many of the matters stated on behalf of the plaintiffs are alleged to be on information and belief. These are disproved by the positive allegations of the defendant, and cannot therefore furnish any ground for continuing the attachment.

While, however, I have aimed at the conclusion to discharge the attachment, I think the plaintiff should be protected against any action on behalf of the defendant for issuing the same. The defendant by his acts gave some cause of suspicion to the plaintiff, which would have been avoided if the conveyances had shown upon their face the object for which they were executed. In granting the motion I shall require the defendant to stipulate not to bring any action on account of issuing the attachment, and to be limited to such redress as he may be entitled to for actual damage on the undertaking filed when the attachment was granted.

The motion to discharge the attachment is granted with $10 costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue for damages or take any proceedings therefor, except upon the undertaking filed on the issue of such attachment for actual injury sustained thereby.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Joseph Silverstein et al. vs. Edward Costello—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

THE COLLIER CASE.

Albert E. Shaw vs. Thomas Colyer.—This was an action against the defendant for services alleged to have been rendered him by the plaintiff. The case was reported in the TIMES of September 10. Judge MAYNARD now gave judgment for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Trials for assault and battery with intent to kill, were the order of the day in this Court, yesterday. The first was the case of Charles Anderson, a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill Philip Cornelius, also a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 9th of August. These two waiters had a quarrel, arising from some dispute respecting precedence in their several capacities. Cornelius alleges in his affidavit, that Anderson charged at him with a hatchet and pistol, but did not strike him with the one or shoot him with the other. The Jury thought it was a silly affair, which ought not to have occupied the attention of the Court, and acquitted the defendant, who went on his way rejoicing.

Patrick Weston was next tried for assault and battery on James McCabe, on the 14th August, with intent to kill him. McCabe, it seems, struck Weston in the face, and Weston responded with a knife, driving it with much force into the thigh of McCabe, who, for some days, was confined to his bed in consequence. Weston was convicted of assault and battery only, and, at the request of McCabe, judgment was suspended. Defendant and complainant had the Court in friendly commerce, and were subsequently seen together in the neighborhood of Sweeney's Hotel.

James C. Maroney and James Boyle, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill Frederic Schumaker, on July 31, pleaded guilty to assault and battery only. They had no counsel, but Mr. Edmon Blankman asked permission of the Court to assist them, and on his recommendation they entered their pleas. He discovered that there was a flaw in the indictment—one of the defendants being styled John instead of *James*—and on the strength of that flaw applied for an arrest of judgment, which the Court had to grant. Mr. Blankman will argue the case to-day.

John Ryan and Henry Coburn, charged with an assault with intent to rob Jacob Schaefecot of a watch valued at $16, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Hugh O'Neal was tried yesterday for burglary in the first degree. His confederate, John Bone, was tried last week on the same charge and acquitted. On the 24th August, the dwelling of Hermann Ulrich, No. 20 Attorney-street, was entered by burglars, and a watch worth $14, and a book worth $1 stolen. As in the case of Bone, so in that of O'Neil, there was no evidence to convict anybody. O'Neil was therefore acquitted.

James Green and Horace Wright were placed at the bar, charged with Highway robbery. James Speyer testified that on September 1, he was encountered by two men and robbed of a watch which he valued at $300. Yesterday he could not identify the defendants as the men who had robbed him; did not know where he was robbed, or anything about it, and the case was accordingly abandoned.

Charles Leahy, charged with robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He met Michael Dugan, on the 8th of August, and playfully abstracted his watch, valued at $14. Sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Wilcox, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty. He broke into the store of James Anderson, hardware merchant, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-street, on the 27th of August, and stole money and spoons. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

MEATS.

No noticeable improvement has occurred in this line during the week. The demand has been very irregular—good one day, and limited another—varying thus throughout the week. Prices exhibit no important changes.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₩ lb	3	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ₩ lb	—	@	5
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, quarters, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	10	@	10
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	60	@	61
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies have been good, and the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers. The demand has been fair for most descriptions.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb	16	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₩ pair	56	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₩ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ₩ pair	37	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ₩ dozen	4 25	@	5 25
Woodcock, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Plover, ₩ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ₩ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₩ dozen	37	@	62
Reed Birds, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00

FISH.

The inquiry has been less satisfactory to dealers. Prices, however, have not varied much.

Salmon, ₩ lb	—	@	50
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	—	@	50
Codfish, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ₩ lb	—	@	10
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Porgies, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Turtle, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Herring, fresh, ₩ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	37	@	—
Lobsters, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Salmon,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Business Men's Union Daily Prayer Meetings held in the City, at the Clinton Hall Lecture-room, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing several days. The objects to be had on an opportunity for the exchange of views, and of Christian greetings, to those who may be gathered together from all parts of the land, and to take measures for establishing daily prayer-meetings in the cities and villages throughout our limits. All interested are cordially invited and expected to be present on this occasion. Country newspapers are requested to give circulation to the notice.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—PROF. H. MATTISON will deliver the first two of three discourses on The Sabbath Question, TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of 16th-st. and Broadway. The topics discussed will be: 1. Its history, origin, and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath Question, and not Saturday, the true Christian Sabbath. III. The perpetuity and due observance of "Sunday Laws" vindicated. Seats free, and all persons interested in the subject, are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel). The Rev. R. DONNELLY, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers visiting the City, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. & P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. P. McSENEANEY, D. D., AND other members of the old true Catholic Apostolic Church, will direct special attention to The New Way of Salvation through the Russian Confession, instead of the Old Way, through the Power-Speaking Blood of Christ, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 199 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. FLOY, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. J. S. INMAN. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Union Prayer-Meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—THE painting and repairs—on account of which the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church (Dr. A. D. Gurley's) has been closed for the last few weeks—being quite completed, it will not be reopened till a week from next Sabbath. The usual public services will then be resumed.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, HOPE Chapel, 718 Broadway.—During the morning service, at 10½ o'clock, there will be a free conference on the Sunday question. At the evening service, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse will be given by the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.—Rector of Lafayette, North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAIN, minister in charge. Subject, in the MORNING, *Conscience*; in the AFTERNOON, *Repent*. Services commence at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 2d ave. Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10 A. M., by the Rev. CHARLES FISHBURN; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. JOSEPH D. MARSHALL; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D.D., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—AN address will be delivered before this body at the Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, upon "*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry in Religion.*" The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector, 126th-st., near 6th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rev. T. M. PETERS, Rector of St. Michael's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Right Rev. Bishop (Scott) of Oregon, will preach for this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. The public are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Olmsted Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. REMSEN G. DUNCAN. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS Services, 17th SUNDAY, Sept. 18. The Rev. Dr. LELAND, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., will preach in the Large Hall at 8 P. M. Union Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M., and from 8 to 9 o'clock every morning in the week.

REMARKABLE PREACHING.—TWO DISCOURSES will be preached by Mr. SNOW, in Union Building, No. 189 Bowery, TO-MORROW at 3 and 7½ P. M.—AFTERNOON subject—*The End of the World, what it is and when.* EVENING—*The Real Character of Spiritualism.* Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. S. CEAS, Editor of the *Christian Freeman*, of Boston, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESTORATION—CORner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. There will be no evening service during September.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., between 9th and 6th ave. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Service begins at 10 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S ASsociation of New-York (Union) will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle. Friends of Sunday Schools are earnestly invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st. Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Rev. WM. OSTRANDER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Modena, N. Y.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., TO-MORROW, Sept. 18. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. Regular preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. EVENING—*God in Nature.* EVENING—*What Constitutes a Church.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GROSS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Hebrew Origin of the Anglo Saxon Race.* Seats free. Bible Class at 3 P. M.

THE REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Evening subject—*A plea for the Sabbath in America.* The public are invited to attend.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene-st. The Rev. W. H. SMITH, of Alabama, will preach in this above church TO-MORROW MORNING, 10½ o'clock. There will be service in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—Franklin-st., corner of Church, will resume its services on SUNDAY next, Sept. 18, at the usual hour for morning service, 10½ A. M., the Rev. A. VERREN, Rector, officiating.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Charleston, S. C., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 18th inst., in the Pacific-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, near Atlantic-st. Ferry. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE—THE SERVICE IN THE UNIVERSITY-place Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. POTTS, will be resumed on SABBATH next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock in the MORNING, and 4 in the AFTERNOON.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. The Rev. Dr. HAGUE will resume the Sabbath services at his Church TO-MORROW. Service in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. M. L. CUYLER will deliver, on successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, four discourses to young men. Seats for strangers. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—*The Decisive Battles in Life.*

THE REV. GONZALVES WILL PREACH in the Bethesda Baptist Church in 32d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 18th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 125th-st.—Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Origin of the Antioch Church.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*Parable of the Ten Virgins.*

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—On State, near Hoyt-st. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by the Rev. Mr. OSTRANDER, of the New-York Conference.

SUNDAY LAWS.—THE REV. J. L. HATCH will speak on this subject, by invitation of the Trustees of the First Independent Society, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE MORTOLE-st. Baptist Church, will preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be resumed in the lecture-room TO-MORROW, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Johnson Hall, No. 19 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 P. M.

ORDINATION.—MR. CHARLES A. STODDARD will be ordained and installed Pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON 35TH-STREET. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. J. L. G. ROKOWS; at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. OSMON.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. J. LAWRIE TAIT will preach TO-MORROW (at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. T. R. MORRISON, of Detroit, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SERVICES EVERY LORD'S DAY AT THE meeting-room of the Christian Disciples, No. 232 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no objections to the country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, OBLIGING and competent woman, a situation as good cook; unexceptionable city and country references can be given; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 370 9th-av., between 32d and 34th sts. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as regular waitress in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $10. Call for two days at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as children's nurse and to do sewing, or as up-stairs servant; is very willing to make herself useful, and will every way endeavor to please her employer; has lived twelve months in her last place, to which she refers. Apply at 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is thoroughly experienced, and is very fond of children; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of a child one month old, and has lived three years in last place. Can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 228 6th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., second story, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHes a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 32 11th-st., corner of 5th-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE* girl as cook and baker of bread, biscuit, and dessert; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober young man, who understands the management and care of horses, and not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful, with some respectable country gentleman, at moderate terms, as a steady place is preferred to emolument. Satisfactorily recommended from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom; has lived upwards of two years in his last place, and can come well recommended; has no objections to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address R. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or apply at Risney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as porter or assistant; understands the care of horses; can write well. No objection to any respectable employment. Will give good reference. Call or address to No. 354 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress or laundress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR salesman in a wholesale or retail account book or stationery house, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Best of City references given. Would not object to travel and solicit orders during the Winter. Address B., Box 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the City retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. References first-class. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—EMPLOYment of any kind wanted by an active, energetic, young man, with a good education, and able and willing to work. But a small salary required. Best of reference given. Address G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man wants a situation as book-keeper in any respectable business, where the duty is not very arduous or small salary. City reference. Address LEDGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—*IMMEDIATELY*—*A CAPABLE PROT*estant nurse, who is fond of children, and accustomed to the entire charge of them, to take care of two little girls, eight and nine years of age. A Swiss or German girl speaking English and French, or English would be preferred. She must bring satisfactory recommendation. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 135, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

COOK WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK, who understands her business, and can bring satisfactory testimonials. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to-day, at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

N. B.—If the weather should prove stormy the advertiser will be in town on Monday between the same hours.

CANVASSER WANTED.—AN OLD AND RESpectable journal will treat liberally with an experienced person to attend to the advertising department, (out-door.) Address, stating what experience had and where, and with full name and address, X. Y. Z., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIous man, with good City references, to make himself generally useful as porter, &c., in a manufactory, with good references. Address T. R. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTEstant woman as waiter and seamstress. Apply at No. 61 West 31st-st., with good City references, this morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which, and the dining-rooms therein, is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Everett and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS,
A. H. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Brown, Jr., 59 Exchange-pl., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 15 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST-ST. near 6th-av., would let one large room on the second floor to a gentleman and wife. Room has hot and cold water, gas, and is well furnished. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 339 4th-av., between 29th and 21st sts., east side.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 10th-st. and 6th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class; family small. Almost at A. Apply at 46, 220 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 13 Lafayette-place, 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 Lonsdon-terrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with private table, if desired. Apply at 123 9th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 186 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 12 21st-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with board, at No. 726 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location between 9th and 20th-sts., west side; early breakfast and late dinner required. Address, for two days, stating terms and particulars, O. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—*AN UNFURNISHED ROOM* and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, with partial board, for the winter, in a genteel family, where there are no other boarders; boarding-house keepers need not answer this. Address E. C. H., Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 69 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would accommodate two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen with very desirable rooms and board. Location good and convenient to either Wall or South Ferries, being only three to five minutes' walk, at No. 66 State-st., near Henry-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room to let, with board in a private family. The house is delightfully located, and is supplied with gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 263 Henry-st., fourth door from Congress-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,239 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT YORKVILLE—FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Address BETA, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife, in a strictly private family. Must be above 20th-st. Address, stating terms, for furnished or unfurnished rooms, including fire and gas, N. E. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectability and ease would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., *heated by steam, private table*, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extension room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted, by a lady, in a private boarding-house, where there are but few boarders taken, a room on second or third floor, with gas, and accommodations for tea; front room preferred, with carpet and bedstead. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. M. B., Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a parlor and two bedrooms, with full or partial board, to a family or to single gentlemen desiring a permanent, comfortable home. Terms reasonable; location excellent; convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars and Broadway stages. Apply at No. 161 West 42d-st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, CONNECTING on the second, and two on the third floor, will be let together or separately, with board, to one or two small families. The location is quiet and central, No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union-park.

NO. 108 BLEECKER-ST., ABOVE GREENE —Suites of large family rooms, with pantries, to let, with board; also, large rooms to accommodate three gentlemen together. A good table. Dinner at 6. Good reference required.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING a small house, but wanting funds to completely furnish it, wishes to find a party willing to assist her and take board in return. Address L'ESPERANCE, Union-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen; with private table, if required. The house changed hands and refurnished last May. Best of reference required and given.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, two suites of rooms and one or two single rooms to let, with or without full board.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 230 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS WITH BEDrooms attached, on second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms on third floor. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE FIRST floor of house No. 7 Sterington-st., near the Bowery, to let to a respectable single gentleman.

A LARGE FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—with or without board, in a desirable location. No. 136 6th-st., opposite Mercantile Library.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

NO. 142 8TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE MERcantile Library.—Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame DEWEIRS? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire success. Her power over the stars is equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 661 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 239 Canal-st., New-York.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of—

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.

CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.

J. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.

WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.

CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.

ROLLED ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.

IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.

Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BARTLETT'S PATENT BRICK AND PORTABLE HOT-AIR FURNACES.

Twelve sizes for wood or coal, prices from $25 to $120, warranted DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and free from gas. Fifteen Hundred References can be given.

A Book of Prices and full particulars will be forwarded on request.

BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers of Furnaces, POLAR REFRIGERATORS, Roasting Ash-Sifters, Old Java Coffee Pots, and Household Condensers, No. 476 Broadway, New-York.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner Washington, New-York.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.
STUBS' FILES, TOOLS AND WIRE,
For sale by
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 209 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 57 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 486 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

CHEAP FOR CASH—AN INVOICE OF RE cently imported staple Hardware; or would exchange for a house or lots at cash value; located between Union and Central Parks and 4th and 5th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 166 Post-office, New-York.

STEEL WIRE—STEEL WIRE—THE SUBSCRIber would inform the trade that he is prepared to roll and temper all sizes of Steel Wire in the very best manner, and as low, if not lower, than any other parties. Those wishing work done will find it to their advantage to give us a call. C. A. POSTLEY, South 6th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TO BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND PLUMBERS.—THE BRACING Patent Bow Irons or Forge Backs. Superior to all others. A great saving of fuel and labor; 10,000 of them in daily constant use. For sale at No. 46 Eldridge-st. N. P. LABARRE.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. F. HABICHT, No. 191 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
CHAS. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 66 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARINER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—WORLD AND DEARE.

WINTER GARDEN—DON—BOWERS AND WASHAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MAGIC FLUTE—THREE HOPS EVOLUTIONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—LOTTERY TICKETS—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—FLYING DUTCHMAN, OR THE PHANTOM SHIP—THE HAUNTED CHAMBER.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAGER'S ITALIA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail...8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad...8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. LANDING, BALDWIN & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the NEW-YORK TIMES for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the European steamers expected at this port has been heard from. The *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., put into Halifax yesterday morning short of coal. She will probably arrive here on Monday. She brings one day later news, which has not been forwarded by telegraph. The *Persia*, which is now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool—provided she sailed on the 3d, her regular day—had not passed Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night, at which time our latest dispatch from there was dated.

By an arrival at this port from Port-au-Prince, we have advices from Hayti to the 8th inst. The daughter of President GEFFRARD was killed by a gunshot while occupying her father's chair, on the evening of the 3d inst. The shot was fired from the gardens adjacent to the palace. Great excitement existed in consequence of the act. Business at Port-au-Prince was dull.

A very destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Thursday night. The entire block bounded by Clinton-street on the north, Canal-street on the west, and Lake and Fulton streets, was burned. BLATCHFORD'S lead works, the Hydraulic Mills, and the block by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were also destroyed; also, a large amount of other property, including a considerable amount of lumber. The total loss is not less than $500,000. Insured for $250,000 in New-York and New-England companies.

An interesting suit is now on trial at Newark, brought by the Atlantic Bank, of this City, against the Paterson Manufacturing Company, for the recovery of the sum of $40,000. The amount at issue is founded on checks made by the Company's late President, in its name, for the accommodation of one of his friends in New-York, without, as the defendants allege, any authority. The plaintiffs insist that this being negotiable paper, and they being innocent holders for a valuable consideration without notice of the facts attending the creation of the paper, they are entitled to recover from the Company, notwithstanding the want of authority.

The Grand Jury of Sussex County, N. J., have found an indictment against DAVID D. WICKHAM and SOLOMON COLE, for the murder of the wife of the latter, by administering poison. On Friday last COLE was placed at the bar of the Court, and after listening attentively to the reading of the long indictment, answered in a clear and firm voice, "Not guilty at all."

The receipts at the Fair of the National Agricultural Society at Chicago, on Thursday, were upwards of $10,000. The principal attraction for the Western farmers is a plow worked by steam, which it is believed will be of great utility on the prairies.

The fifth annual exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society closed yesterday at Elizabeth. Gov. NEWELL and Col. HALL, of Burlington, made brief addresses. The premiums were then awarded and the exhibition concluded with a display of trotting horses.

Yesterday afternoon the workmen on the Bergen tunnel refused to work, unless paid what was due to them from the contractors. Not succeeding in that way, they obstructed the Erie Railroad track, which, at a late hour last night, remained blockaded. The trains coming in were obliged to return to Paterson, and, of course, no trains could go out. The military were in readiness, and only awaited the orders of the Sheriff to protect persons while removing the obstructions, but the Sheriff could not be found.

The Whig General Committee met last evening, and after listening to a letter from the Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, to the Opposition Convention at Memphis, Tenn., favoring a union of all parties against the party of the present Administration, passed a resolution to appoint a State Central Committee.

The National American Union Club held their annual election for officers last evening, when THOMAS PHILLIPS was elected President for the ensuing year, and JARED A. TINSON, Secretary.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, dismissed from the Department DANIEL E. HASBROUCK, first Deputy of the Chief Clerk, for attending the Republican Convention at Syracuse, appointed Sergeant WILLIAM JAMESON, Inspector, and accepted the resignations of several policemen.

The protracted controversy between the Long Island Railroad and Flushing Railroad Companies has been amicably settled, the Long Island Company having obtained the right of way from Winfield to Hunter's Point upon the terms first offered by Mr. CHARLICK. Their terminus will now be at Hunter's Point, from which a down-town ferry will be established for the accommodation of both roads.

Proceedings were yesterday commenced by *habeas corpus* at the instance of Mr. WEBSTER, to recover possession of his child, somewhat known to the public by her exhibitions as a juvenile elocutionist, under the name of ELLA BURNS. The child is in custody of a Mrs. BURNS, who claims possession of her under an indenture of apprenticeship. A report of the case will be found elsewhere.

The notorious JAMES ENRIGHT, brother of the still better known JOHN ENRIGHT, whose name has so frequently appeared in connection with emigrant swindling in the First Ward, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of robbery in the second degree, preferred against him by FRANCISCO MONTERRA, whose strange adventures in the Hotel Français, in Cedar-street, we published yesterday.

Cotton was very quiet yesterday. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was likewise cheaper, with more offering than was needed by purchasers. Corn was scarce and held above the views of buyers. Coffee and Sugars, as well as Pork, Lard and Beef, Fish, Rice, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand. Hides were actively sought after. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Freights were quiet.

Democratic Platform.

The Democratic State Convention, though its proceedings began in storm and tempest, made a very successful and fortunate termination of its labors. It appointed a full list of delegates to Charleston, and instructed them to vote as a unit, in obedience to the decision of the majority of their members. In the present condition of affairs this is a wise provision, and will do much towards enabling New-York to regain the position she once held in the councils of the Democratic Party. The Wood section of the Convention has provided for a rival delegation to be elected by Congressional Districts—but it is not at all likely that the movement will command sufficient public attention to give the delegation that may go under its auspices any weight whatever, or any chance of admission at Charleston.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are of special importance, from their bearing upon the internal differences of the Democratic Party. They relate mainly to national topics, and are explicit, direct and unmistakeable in their tone and tenor. The indorsement of the "wisdom and patriotism" of the national Administration was a matter of party necessity, and was done in as few words and in as general terms as possible. The second resolution reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, denies the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation to add to or abridge it, and proceeds thus to define its meaning:

"This creed, so far as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the Judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power, the Democracy regarding the interference of that body *to exclude the South* from participating in the Territories and the proposition for a *Congressional Slave code* as equally repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, and uncalled for by any consideration of public expediency."

This denies decisively the doctrine of Congressional intervention,—in opposition both to the Republicans and to those who at the South demand Congressional protection for Slavery. So far it takes precisely the ground held by Mr. DOUGLAS:—it says nothing about the duty of the Territorial Legislature to legislate for the protection of slave property, while it explicitly denies the right of Congress to do so in any case. The imputation to the Democracy of a design to provide for the reopening of the Slave-trade, is treated as a calumny, and the vote in the House against the project is cited as proof that "the Democracy of the South as well as of the North are opposed to a policy so disastrous and indefensible." The last resolution denounces with vigor the position that there is any such conflict between slave and free labor as renders it impossible for the two to exist together; and with natural if not commendable party zeal it does its best to magnify Mr. SEWARD'S expressions on this point into a formidable demonstration of treason against the Constitution and the Union. The Convention betrays its consciousness of an entire lack of available issues on the Slavery question by this desperate appeal to the ignorance and passion of the country.

On State issues the resolutions are excessively wordy, but mainly sensible and satisfactory. They pronounce in favor of paying the floating debt by indorsing the loan law of last Winter—while they denounce the management which has led to its creation. They imply, rather than assert, their hostility to a sale of the Canals, and claim that if the whole work had been left permanently in Democratic hands the Canals would have been completed long ago. They denounce the Registry law, but call upon the members of the party to register their names.

It would be somewhat difficult to select from the platforms of the two parties any evidences of very sharp and important differences upon any points of public policy. Both parties favor the completion and enlargement of the Canals and the payment of the public debt. Both oppose the restoration of the Slave-trade and the enactment of laws by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The points upon which their declarations differ are abstract rather than practical, and cannot enter very sharply into any general contest. The election this Fall will turn less upon principles than upon party policy. It will be a preliminary and preparatory step to the Presidential contest of next year. If the Democrats can carry the State this Fall, that fact will give New-York great weight in the Charleston Convention, and may have a decisive influence upon the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

The State's Floating Debt.

The last Legislature, by a large vote, passed an act submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, with which to pay off the floating debt of the State, and at the same time imposing an annual tax sufficient in eighteen years to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan. This is strictly according to the Constitution; and unless there is more wisdom in the next Legislature than usually falls to the lot of that collection of pure and accomplished statesmen, it is the only method likely to be devised by which the State can be saved from repudiation. It might have been bolder to levy a tax at once sufficient to extinguish the debt, but no party is willing to adopt so unpopular a measure; and, inasmuch as each party had been in the ascendant since the contraction of the debt was commenced, it is shallow charlatanism for either to abuse the other because direct taxation has not been resorted to.

For months past the *Atlas and Argus* has groaned under the weight, not of this debt only, nor merely of the entire Canal debt, but of the prodigious total to which it will be swelled fifty years hence. But, dismally as the State paper croaks about debts present and prospective, it refuses to comfort itself or its readers, with the first suggestion of a remedy. While the Legislature, with a large Opposition majority, was in session, this was fair and right enough. It could afford to ridicule and criticise the schemes of those who had the burden to bear for lessening its weight, and we would not abate one iota of the argument it is pleased to make out of the debt, to the distress of its political opponents. But here is a practical question, which must be settled, and on which it will not vouchsafe a line of advice. The loan and tax proposition go in November to the people for their approval or rejection. The Republicans in State Convention have urged upon the electors a favorable consideration of this method of relief from the claims against the Treasury, which, in all reason, ought to be adjusted, and at once. The Democrats, we are glad to see, advise the same course. Both parties are pledged, or claim to be, to the completion of the Enlargement; but, even if they were not, stopping work would not provide for the existing indebtedness. This is a matter, moreover, which concerns the honor and character of the State, and we should be very sorry to see respectable men willing wholly to disregard the public interest and sacrifice the public honor, for the sake of obtaining a temporary party advantage.

The Vengeance of Waterloo.

The divinity that once did hedge a king is strangely dying away in these modern days. The world's rulers, daily becoming more and more a part and parcel of the great machine of society, are relying less on their ancestors and their armies, more upon the public opinion of their own day, in all emergencies of political difficulty. Of all the immediate fruits borne by the victories of NAPOLEON III. in Italy, perhaps not one more strikes the imagination than the instant conversion of FRANCIS JOSEPH, which followed the peace of Villafranca, from a mystic Kaiser, sitting awful within the veil of his Aulic Council, into an Austrian Chief Magistrate, talking face to face with his people, confessing his own fallibility, and appealing to them to aid him in restoring the common country to her ancient place and power among the nations. The gulf which it cost myriads of lives and millions of treasure to bridge between the Europe of 1750 and the Europe of 1800, was overpassed in a single campaign by Austria and her Emperor.

NAPOLEON III has lived and reigned since he came to the possession of authority in France, in the faith and practice of this democratic philosophy. Whatever he has done in his capacity of Sovereign, he has never hesitated to submit to the popular judgment of France in the most direct and straightforward language. He asked the French people to sanction his anticipation of the plots of the French Assembly by a plot of his own. The people did so. He asked the French people to indorse his inherited theory of democratic despotism. The people did so, wearied out as they were by thirty years of sham constitutionalism, mean political intrigues, and social disease. He asked the French people to send their hearts with his army into Italy. The people did so; and every French soldier who held that bridge of death at Magenta, and stormed in flame and steel up the heights of Solferino, felt that he carried the will of France with him into every shock of battle. We may think the French people right or wrong in all this, according to circumstances, for there are few reflecting Americans who will be found ready to assume that the people must always be right in their notions of political duty, or expediency; and the French can hardly be miraculously exempted from those chances of error, which we Americans have not invariably escaped. But we must at all events admit that if it be a sign of wisdom to recognize the spirit of the age in which one lives, and to deal with great interests in the temper demanded by the times, the French Emperor has been wise among the rulers of the earth. It is not astonishing that his success should give him imitators, who can hardly as yet be called rivals.

He has just made still another and not the least important of these appeals of his. By the lips of M. DE MORNY, his most intimate counselor and most authoritative mouth-piece, he has spoken out his mind upon the relations of his Government with England, and upon the treatment which he has received from the organs of English thought and feeling. This spectacle of an Emperor criticising the Press; talking from the throne in answer to the tribune and the desk; meeting the hostile editors of a foreign country with their own weapons; giving them argument for argument, and turning aside abuse with explanations, is not the least characteristic feature of our strange and teeming century. It marks a silent revolution in the world's condition, whereof no man now living may hope to see the full harvest reaped.

The imperial speech—for it may safely be dealt with as imperial—is as full and explicit as if it were the declaration of a candidate on the stump before his constituents. NAPOLEON does not deal in vague generalities and dignified commonplaces. He talks straight on and to the point. He tells France that the English Government of six months ago forced on the Italian war by refusing to avow those sympathies which the English Government of to-day parades so loudly as an excuse for condemning the Italian peace. He says that his motives have been misrepresented—his policy misunderstood—France and himself dealt with in a spirit of hostility, suspicion and jealous injustice. England, he exclaims, expects from him the vengeance of Waterloo.

Yet what are the facts, he asks, on which this expectation is based? Has not the world moved on considerably, and France with the world, since Waterloo was lost and won?

Is not this the age of gigantic triumphs in the realm of peace, of commercial development, of financial expansion? Has not France greater and nobler things to do than to humble on the field of battle an enemy whom she can humble far more gloriously and effectually still, by making her conscious of her own injustice, and compelling her to see how shameful in many respects to her was that very Waterloo, of which she has boasted so loudly and so long?

This is the substance of the Emperor's commentary upon England's policy and her treatment of himself. That commentary, we believe, means peace as the aim and rule, war but as an odious contingency of the future of France. The third NAPOLEON has doubtless determined that Waterloo shall be avenged; but how is that vengeance to be accomplished most thoroughly and most signally?

England has her Waterloos to avenge as well as France. The battles of Yorktown and Saratoga, the humiliations of 1783, left at least as dark a stain upon the shield of England as was set by Waterloo upon the splendid escutcheon of French glory. But if England to-day were bent upon "wiping out" the memory of those great defeats, what process would seem to her so effectual as distancing in the race of wealth and power the great Republic which sprung thence into being? If the United States are to go on advancing commercially and territorially till our national opulence, influence and strength shall throw the ex-mistress of the seas hopelessly back into the second rank of nations, what one or two or half-a-dozen victories in the field of battle could restore to England her ancient self-complacency and her immemorial pride? And so with France, we may be sure that war stands in the programme of NAPOLEON III. as but one of the least important of the means by which the great work of his reign is to be achieved. He undoubtedly designs, as it is perfectly proper that he should, to make France the permanent leader of European civilization. If he succeeds in that design, he will indeed avenge Waterloo, and that more grandly than by another Solferino in the fields of Kent, or a reversal of the verdict of Trafalgar in the Channel seas. That he may succeed in that design is a thing so probable that Englishmen ought perhaps to be excused for the injustice they do a rival who is proving so formidable, even upon their own chosen grounds of peace.

NAPOLEON III. has already broken down the wall which the treaties of 1815 built around France. He has recovered for the great nation over which he rules such a quiet diplomatic supremacy in the councils of the Continent as France had not enjoyed before since the days of the peace of Tilsit. He has dissipated the most threatening elements of those anti-French coalitions of which Louis PHILIPPE lived in abject terror all his life. He has reopened the ocean and the Indies to the enterprise of France.

With all this, he has so successfully seized and used the great commercial levers of the times that he has given to the industry of the French people a development really unmatched even in our days, when every nation seems possessed of the genius of Aladdin. During the four years, for instance, 1840–44, the average foreign commerce of France, as indicated by the official values, rose to a total of $400,000,000. By 1849 this had been increased to $500,000,000. In the last four years of the Empire it has reached $860,000,000. The Customs duties of France, which amounted in 1848 to $18,000,000, had more than doubled under the Empire by the end of the year 1858. The manufactures of France have attained such strength under the fostering *régime* of the Emperor, that the question of throwing them openly into competition with those of all the world is now entertained without a shadow of real anxiety. When in the great Exposition of 1855, all articles on the "prohibited list" were freely admitted from foreign countries on payment of a uniform duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, the result was that not one sixth of the cotton goods, less than one-half of the woolen goods, and about *one-ninth* of the manufactures of metal, introduced into the French market, were disposed of against the native competition. The railway system of the Empire has been pushed forward with amazing energy. Under Louis PHILIPPE, from 1830 to 1847, about $200,000,000 were spent on the French railways, one-fifth of which sum came directly from the Treasury of the State. Under the Empire, between 1852 and 1857, or in *five* years against *seventeen*, nearly $350,000,000 were thus expended, of which only about one-thirteenth part was contributed by the State. France is now netted with railways, the remunerative property, in the vast majority of cases, of rich and flourishing private companies. The mercantile steam navy of France has in like manner grown up under the Empire at a rate nearly equivalent to trebling itself in every six years. It is in these facts, and in facts like these, in the general advance of public enterprise, of individual effort, and of social well-being in France, that the true vengeance of Waterloo lies sleeping. While his policy prospers in these directions, the French Emperor may well afford to treat with something like pity the angry aberrations of his British critics. Like *Mrs. Fielding* in the play, these captious skeptics can conceive of no loftier spirit than that which delights forever to "look back." The spectre of Waterloo is with them by night and day. That vengeance which they consciously deserve they unceasingly dread. But as NAPOLEON III. has said, with a quiet self-confidence to which the history of his reign gives ample warrant, if there are men who do not understand the age in which they live, he is not of them. And the noblest vengeance which Napoleonic France can take upon England, at once the victor and the victim of Waterloo, will be to create for herself a future which shall make Waterloo and the wars which led to it a dim, improbable legend of the past.

Gov. Banks on Reform Schools.

It is pleasant to see a politician really taking a practical interest in a question of humanity. Gov. BANKS, we all know, is a daring horseman, a skillful party leader, an able presiding officer of popular assemblies, and a man destined perhaps to reach high rank as a statesman; but as a philanthropist and penal reformer, he had not yet appeared before the public. In this new character he now presents himself before the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and not without some credit. As our readers have previously been informed, one of the youthful *détenus* of the State Reform School at Westboro' has recently amused himself by setting fire to the buildings, and the question now coming up with regard to a new Institution, the Governor very properly takes the opportunity of inquiring whether the whole system of reform pursued at Westboro' was exactly adapted to its purposes. After giving a history of the foundation of the institution and of its generous donor, THEODORE LYMAN, the message suggests certain points in which the Trustees or the State had not carried out the intentions of the founders, and had accordingly to a certain extent failed in the work of reform. The results, too, are evidently not considered satisfactory, for not to mention the destruction of its own buildings by one of the pupils under process of "reformation," it appears that one-tenth of the convicts of the "State Prisons are graduates of this school." The Governor's suggestions of defects have been carefully considered, and should have weight in the management of all similar institutions, but they plainly do not reach the point of the difficulty, and they are given without sufficient knowledge of the most recent improvements in the science of Juvenile reform.

Most people have a vague impression that all methods of treatment for the poor and the criminal are about equally good, and are very little capable of improvement or progress. But practical experience shows that the different systems for the management of almshouses and prisons and reformatories vary from each other in their character and their results, as much as do systems of education or religion or government. There is as much contrast and as much progress between the Juvenile Reformatories of different nations as between their common schools.

Governor BANKS recommends that in future the buildings for the Reform School be made fire-proof as far as possible; that the boys should not be admitted over fourteen years, and then only when committed by the Courts and for a whole term of sentence. He strongly urges also that the numbers be reduced, so as to give an opportunity for classification and separate treatment. He opposes the sending children to this Institution merely for vagrancy or trivial offences, and in allusion to the fact that 1,028 of the children were committed for *stubbornness*, he enters like a man who has known, in other places, something of the value of a stiff back-bone, into a laborious defence of this good old English vice. Probably, in his secret soul, it is a satisfaction to him that the boys of Massachusetts do not show the peculiar defects of their elders, but err rather on the side of too much will, than of too little.

The Governor's suggested improvements may make some difference in the results of the future Institution—but, after all, they are very superficial hints. Fire-proof walls, and a more strict penal arrangement with younger lads, cannot make good men out of poor boys, cast adrift. Besides, it appears from his own statement that the average age of the inmates since the foundation of the school is only twelve years and three-quarters, which is not very mature for a subject of reform. It is possible that too many lads have been admitted there for trivial offences, but this, in truth, should only make the show of results of the school more favorable, as more boys would graduate who were not hardened criminals.

The real defect of the School lies much deeper. Every Reformatory on this basis must either fail or show much poorer fruits than we have the right to expect. Several hundred boys or girls of a criminal or vagrant class, with all the habits, the vices, the desires of such children, cannot be placed in a multitude together without corrupting one another. An evil public opinion is formed among them, unsuspected by their instructors; their numbers lessen the sense of individual responsibility; they teach each other the language, the practices and the outside haunts of vice or mischief. All those morbid and degrading habits which such children contract, and which are quickly lost in a more healthful atmosphere, are caught up by one from another. With the most humane officials and the most Christian management, it is impossible to bring anything like individual moral influence to bear on a mass of five or six hundred children. The government must, to a certain degree, be technical and military, rather than moral or personal. The plan is not in analogy with *Nature*—with that Divine Juvenile Reformatory which exists through all society, the *Family*. The boys, if they display virtues, often show only hypocritical or imaginary good qualities. There is little personal discipline, or hope, or struggle to please certain individuals who know them and have a regard or affection for them, such as stimulates every child in the outside world. We must say of the subjects of every Juvenile Reformatory, managed on the old "penitentiary" system, that they are in an utterly unnatural position, such as they can never occupy again, when thrown out on the world.

The true method of treatment for the criminal children is the "Family system," and as respects the vagrant and destitute and "stubborn" children, perhaps the most practical and economic system is that of immediate deportation to families who will receive them. The only true Reformatory for convicted boys and girls is that in which the subjects are divided up into little groups or families, each family under a separate overseer. By this system, so successfully pursued in Hamburg, and at the Ohio State Reform School, each little group of children is under the constant watch of, and in continual sympathy with, the teacher or superintendent. They sleep, eat, work, study and play in a little family by themselves in close companionship with their teacher. If he be an ingenious as well as humane or religious man, he can acquire a deep and lasting influence over the character of the children. He studies their habits, enters into their sympathies, guides their education, and proportions the punishment or discipline of each one to its special case.

It is evident that such a method of reform is in some kind of harmony with the outside world, and must bear something of the fruits of a good family government.

Such has been the fact, to a wonderful extent, in the European Family Reformatories, and, for the short time of the experiment, to an equally remarkable degree in that of Ohio. So efficient and kindly is the influence of such institutions, that though they have scarce any penal restraints, and the lads are but little criminals of society, they run away less than from any of the old Refuges or Asylums. How much more rational, more Christian, more in harmony with the age, is such a treatment for these unfortunate little outcasts, than any increased penal restraints, such as Gov. BANKS ignorantly recommends.

ACCIDENTS AT FERRIES.—We were compelled yesterday to record another death by a futile attempt to jump after the Fulton ferry-boat after it had left the wharf. If there were any such thing as a just and vigorous public sentiment on such subjects, the Ferry Company would speedily be compelled to put an end to these utterly needless casualties. Nothing whatever is needed but a *gate*, running up and down upon slides, and to be raised or lowered by a pully upon the arrival and departure of the boats. As long as rash persons are *invited* to jump after or from the boats, by the facilities left for so doing, they will certainly do it. The chain now put up, while it is utterly useless for all practical purposes, indicates a consciousness on the part of the Company that they ought to do something to prevent these accidents. They ought now to go a step further and do something effectual.

The Park Mania.

The example of our Central Park has produced a mania among our neighbors of a very commendable nature. Philadelphia has been holding preliminble meetings towards laying out a great Central Park, and Boston would take immediate steps, no doubt, for the same object, but, unhappily, Boston is already built up; there is not a square foot of unoccupied ground left for any purpose whatever, and they could only make a Park as the English monarch created the New Forest, by pulling down houses and planting trees in their places. Our thrifty neighbor on the other side of the East River has an abundance of land for the creation of a Park, and on Thursday evening the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn held a meeting to discuss the question of a great Central Park, that shall as much excel our Central as the pleasure-house of Kubla Khan excelled the shanty of a railroad laborer. One of the ex-Mayors of Williamsburg submitted a plan for a Park of twelve hundred acres, having the Ridgewood Reservoir for its centre.

The Park mania is not a mania to be decried, and we shall not attempt to dampen the ardor of our neighbors by any discouraging remarks while their new passion is at fever heat; but it would be as well for them to keep their plans within possible dimensions, if they have any sincere wish to see them carried out. A Park of two or three hundred acres might be practicable even for a city like Brooklyn; but the cost of twelve hundred acres of Park grounds would be a hopeless undertaking; and, if the land were appropriated for the purpose, the greater part of it would necessarily remain a wilderness. The cost of improving our Park, which is carried on in a very admirable manner, will serve as a lesson for other cities. A Park of three hundred acres properly laid out and cultivated, would be infinitely preferable to one of double the dimensions imperfectly attended to. Let the aim of our neighbors be to excel us in the beauty and elegance of their Park grounds rather than in their extent; and if there must be a mania for Parks, let it expend itself upon their improvement, and not upon their expansion.

THE CENTRAL PARK POLICE.—What a police force, even in this country, can be made when properly managed, may be seen by a visit to the Central Park, and an observation of the Central Park Police. They are under the command of a military man, who has introduced into the force military order and discipline. Any of our readers who have attended the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Park, and observed the difference in the appearance of the policemen belonging to the Park and those of our City force who happened to be present, will bear witness to the superiority of the former. The Central Park Police, and that consequence was that he was rescued by the executive, and taken to the station-house, where he was brought before Capt. KIRKWICK. At first His Honor was very indignant at the arrest, but being informed that it made no difference whether he was a Judge or a rag-picker, he must obey the laws or suffer the consequences, he took a more sensible view of the case, and expressed his gratification that he had at last found policemen who did their duty. It being after Court hours, and the Captain being unwilling to hold a prisoner all night for so small an offence, the Judge, after a short detention, was permitted to depart. The question fortunately did not arise whether, if the Judge had been locked up for the night, he could have sworn to a petition before himself, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before himself, served it on his jailor, and subsequently discharged himself.

Academy of Music.

It is a moist and musty fact that whenever the "Barber of Seville" is performed the weather is sure to be inclement. Now if anything can be damper than a shower of rain it is surely a comic opera performed to an atmosphere of perspiration and overdone. The huge linendy of ROSSINI'S music is fortunately not easily affected by circumstances, and the "hostilities," as Mr. ULLMAN calls them, usually get their full meed of enjoyment be the weather never so bad. But these same Rossinian airs by no means a numerous class. For a favorite composer, ROSSINI enjoys but a limited popularity. He is esteemed by the few and talked of by the many. Popular taste has outgrown the extremely ornate school of which he was to a great extent the founder, and for the comic element of which he was an absolute master the public cares but little. Whenever the "Barber" is played, we notice the same faces illuminated with the same keen enjoyment, and applauding in the same devoted way. We remark also the same number of vacant places, speaking most piteously of the limited extent of correct Rossinian taste, and filling us with respect for successive managements that bravely give us one of the best works ever written, in spite of an indifference which is all too palpable.

Although there was an important change in the programme last night, the performance was admirable. The *rôle of Figaro* was intrusted to Signor MORELLI, owing to the non-arrival of Signor GASSIER, who is not yet at sea. It was a happy choice, Signor MORELLI being, after Signor GASSIER, the best *Barber* we have ever had in this City. Madame GASSIER was the *Rosina*, and sang the music with admirable precision and delicacy. The finished merits of this lady are not more than fairly recognized by the public; there are but few artists who combine so much of executive talent with the same degree of freshness of voice. In ROSSINI'S music she is especially delightful, inasmuch as it does not demand any breadth of style, but simply that exquisite finish for which she is remarkable.

Signor ROCCO was excellent as *Bartolo*, and rendered good assistance to Madame GASSIER in the Spanish dust at the end of the opera. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO were, of course, good. In all respects indeed the opera was given in a way to satisfy the staunch admirers of the Swan of Pesaro.

There will be a grand *matinée* to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock. The programme contains the entire opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the second act of "Norma," and the last act of "La Traviata." Madame COTTRAU, Madame GASSIER, Madame BERTUCCA, Signors BRIGNOLI, BERTANI, AMODIO, and JUSTA, will assist.

The Suspension of Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in several of the papers of the day, that an effort would be made to indispose the House of Bishops at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to terminate the sentence of suspension which has been imposed upon the Right Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.

It is of great importance that correct views and impressions should, at the very outset, be held by the community at large. I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to state, in your columns, the true position of the case.

Bishop ONDERDONK was suspended from all exercise of his Episcopal and priestly functions by his compeers, the Bishops, in January, 1845. It is, therefore, nearly *fifteen* years since that sentence of suspension was pronounced. The sentence was indefinite in its terms. It specified no time when it should expire. It can be terminated, only, by an expression from the House of Bishops. Bishop ONDERDONK has been living in a state of complete seclusion ever since the sentence was pronounced, and it is the opinion of many of the clergy and laity that he has been punished sufficiently to purify his own heart and conduct, and to vindicate the purity and discipline of the Church. The petition which asks for the termination of the sentence of suspension is headed by the signatures of DRS. HAWKS, CUTLER, TYNG, ANTHON, MUHLENBURG, EVAN M. JOHNSON and others. Coming from such men it, of course, will be heeded, and there can be no doubt that the term of suspension will at once be terminated. In that case, Bishop ONDERDONK becomes again the acting head of the Diocese. It is, however, well understood that he will leave the general work of the Church to the present Provisional Bishop, and that he will only go to such parishes as may desire his official aid. It is said, by some, that this movement should come from the Diocesan Convention of New-York, and that the House of Bishops will not be influenced by *individual names*. This position, however, is at once shown to be incorrect, from the fact that the New-York Convention had nothing to do with the trial and conviction, and ought not, therefore, to meddle with the reversion of the sentence. The New-York Convention was not consulted at the first, and it may not act now. Individuals brought on the trial and secured the conviction. Individuals, therefore, may request and urge the termination of the sentence. The matter ought not to come into the Diocesan Convention at all. It must, of right, be managed by individuals. It is said by some that Bishop O. ought to promise to resign jurisdiction in case of his restoration. To demand this beforehand would be eminently unfair. It would be degrading to both parties. If Justice and Mercy demand the release, then let it be given without any terms. Strangers took the Bishop away from us. Let them restore him, and then we shall be able to make such terms with him as may be just and right. Let the Father come again in contact with the Children, and the Family will make such arrangements as may be best for all concerned. The quiet humility of the Bishop for the *past fifteen years* is proof enough that he will not lord it over God's heritage to its hurt. Following the restoration of the Bishop will undoubtedly come the division of the Diocese. The northern counties will become the Diocese of Albany, and Long Island will become the Diocese of Brooklyn, or of Nassau. It is clear to be seen that God has in store great things for the Church in New-York. The Bishop will be released. Harmony will be restored, and wonderful strength and growth will follow.

It is clear that the movement for the release of the Bishop is in the hands of men who will insure its success. It is generally understood that the House of Bishops is only waiting for an opportunity to exercise the attributes of clemency and mercy. And the timid and weak-hearted may be sustained by the consciousness that the Diocese of New-York is good enough to take back the penitent, and strong enough to sustain itself in so doing.

CLERUS.

POLITICAL.

The Goshen, (N. Y.,) *Democrat* says of Mr. DARGAN, Republican candidate for Comptroller:

"He has grown up among us from a boy. Repeatedly called to offices of high trust and honor, he has always shown himself a man of thorough business habits, of spotless integrity, of superior talents and unflinching adherence to the right. Formerly a Democrat, he was among the first in this County to protest against the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and his course since then has been entirely consistent with the position he then took."

Mr. AMBROSE GREGG, Democratic Delegate to Syracuse from the Second District of Oswego County, writes to the Albany *Atlas and Argus* that his name was placed on the Wood Committee without his knowledge or consent, and positively refuses to acknowledge the Wood faction.

The Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Dayton, Ohio, who has hitherto acted with the Americans, is about to take the stump for the Republican State ticket.

Mr. OLDEN, Opposition candidate for the New-Jersey Governorship, has formally accepted the nomination of the National Americans; so that a thorough fusion is now effected.

News from Hayti.

PRESIDENT GEFFRARD'S DAUGHTER SHOT.

The brig *Baltimore*, Capt. ELY, from Port-au-Prince, arrived last night, bringing dates to 8th inst.

Among her passengers is Gen. GUERRIER-PROPHETE, Ex-Minister of the Interior, of Hayti, and his son.

The daughter of the President, GEFFRARD, was shot dead while sitting in her father's chair, from the palace gardens, on the evening of the 3d inst. There was great excitement in consequence.

Flour was dull, at $9@$10, Haytien money. But little business doing.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ESTABLISHED INSTITUTE.

SPRING-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 59TH-ST.
ST. MONICA HALL.

ALONZO FLAGG, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS MARY E. BONNEY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 WEST 24TH-ST.,
Between Fifth and Madison-avs.

MISS C. E. BEEBE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 24th-st.,
Between Fifth and Madison-avs.

MISS ELLEN DELANEY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 23d-st.,
Between Fifth and Sixth

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The great American Remedy

FOR PURIFYING OUR BLOOD,

Unquestionably

THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND STRONG

ALTERATIVE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is recommended by leading medical gentlemen, and

Invigorates Without Reaction.

Prepared by JOHN C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

SULPHUR BATHS,

Established by LOUIS L. SIMONAT, in 1840,

No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

Mineral Waters, &c.

The Baths of this old Establishment have been thoroughly renovated and improved by the addition of a large Swimming Bath, and other conveniences.

HEMORRHOIDAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM

And Nervous Affections are treated with great success by Dr. BARNUM, at his Office, No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH

STEAMBOAT LINE.

Shrewsbury, Point Pleasant, Bricktown, Squankum, Point Beacon, Farmingdale, Asbury, Ocean Grove, Wall, Manasquan, Squan Village, Bay Head, Mantoloking, Pine Beach, Silverside, Forked River, Tuckerton, Little Egg Harbor, Pleasant Mills, Port Republic, Smithville, Absecon, Atlantic City, Somers Point, Ocean City, Corson's Inlet, Seaville, Tuckahoe, Marmora, Petersburg, Dennisville, Cape May, Cape May City, Cape May Point, Cold Spring, Green Creek, Sea Isle City, Townsend's Inlet, Wildwood, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Hereford, Stone Harbor, Avalon, Sea Isle City, Ludlam's Beach, Corson's Inlet, Ocean City, Somers Point, Port Republic, Smithville, Absecon, Atlantic City, Pleasant Mills, Little Egg Harbor, Tuckerton, Forked River, Bay Head, Mantoloking, Pine Beach, Silverside

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DEAF MUTE KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—One of the pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, named ANDREW J. GREEN, was so seriously injured on Thursday morning from being struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, that he died in a few hours after at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday. The evidence showed that deceased was walking on the track. The engineer of an approaching train observed him and sounded the alarm whistle. Of this the man took no notice. The engineer at once concluded that he was deaf or crazy and gave the signal for applying the brakes. This was done in time, however. Before the train could be stopped the cow-catcher caught poor GREEN and hurled him some distance, inflicting fatal injuries. Mr. PUNK, the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, identified the body, and stated that deceased was returning to the Institution from the residence of his parents, at the time of the accident. He also said that a rule of the Asylum expressly prohibits pupils walking on the railroad track. Deceased was a native of this State and 19 years of age. A verdict was rendered of "Death from injuries received by being run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad."

SYMPATHY FOR THE LONDON MECHANICS ON STRIKE.—The late meeting in this City of Stone-cutters, at which a series of resolutions, expressive of their sympathy with the artizans now on a strike in London, was submitted and approved, was not so much a meeting of the Stone-cutters' Society as of the members of the trade individually. At that meeting a handsome sum was raised by way of substantial recognition of the propriety of the London movement. Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, the Secretary of the Stone-cutters' Society, here, reported last night, at a private meeting of the trade, that he had forwarded a letter to one of the Committee, under whose auspices the London strike has been conducted, informing him of the fact that a certain sum had been contributed to promote the purposes of the strike, and asking him whether the proposed donation would be acceptable. It is possible that another meeting, specially convened here, will be held in regard to the matter in question. A deputation of members from the Masons' Society was present last night at Montgomery Hall, and conferred with the Stone-cutters' Committee previously appointed in regard to the best mode of testifying their sympathy with their fellow-laborers in London.

FOUND DEAD IN A CELLAR.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer HEDDEMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered, two men lying, as if asleep, in a cellar on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. Upon examination one was found to be a corpse. The dead body was conveyed to the Station-house, and the living man was taken into custody, to await Coroner O'KEEFE's investigation, which took place yesterday afternoon. The prisoner testified that his name was PATRICK CLANCY. He and deceased had been drinking together since about 9 o'clock in the evening. Both were much intoxicated, and in passing the cellar in Thirteenth-street, they fell in. Dr. CHAS. A. GALLAGHER made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found a rupture of the left kidney, and gave his opinion that death was caused by internal hemorrhage. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict was rendered of "death from injuries received by falling into an excavation, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street." The name of deceased is supposed to be PATRICK SWEENEY. He was an Irishman, about 35 years of age. CLANCY was discharged from custody.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at the Police headquarters at 2 P. M., yesterday. The resignations of the following patrolmen were presented and accepted: E. H. WILSEY, of the Second Precinct, (steamboat squad;) JAMES DAVIS, of the Fourteenth Precinct; ANDREW WISENBERGH, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct; ASHBURY BLACK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and CORNELIUS COOK, of the Eleventh Precinct. Sergeant WM. JAMESON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who was appointed a Sergeant at the last previous meeting of the Board, was appointed an Inspector of Police. He will be assigned to his Precinct by the General Superintendent. DANIEL D. HASBROUCK, first deputy clerk at headquarters, was dismissed from the Department for attending the Republican Convention at Syracuse, and taking part in its proceedings as a delegate, in contravention of Rule 37. The Board adjourned to Friday next.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—A young German girl named CATHARINE SPRINGER, residing at No. 239 Third-street, was injured on Wednesday evening in attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded in her hand. Her clothing took fire and she screamed for assistance. Officer ALBIN, of the Eleventh Precinct, responded to her cries, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, until the poor girl was badly burned. A physician was called in, and he pronounced her injuries to be not dangerous in character.

MISSING.—A Frenchman, living in Hoboken, named JULES MENIER, a cook by occupation, left his home on Saturday for the purpose of collecting some money in this City. When he was last seen he had $200 in his possession. It is supposed that he either fell overboard or was waylaid, robbed and murdered. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by the Hoboken authorities.

THE INJURED CAPTAIN OF THE STEAM-TUG.—The captain of the steam-tug *Moses Taylor*, who was set upon and beaten by ruffians, who were on the boat at the time she was putting the passengers on board the Galway steamer on Thursday, was obliged to remain with his boat at Fort Hamilton during the night. Yesterday, however, he was sufficiently recovered from his wounds as to partially resume his duties.

KILLED BY A FALL.—An inquest was held at No. 106 Pitt-street, on the body of HIERONYMUS RAUB, a man 46 years of age, who accidentally fell down a flight of stairs on Wednesday evening, and sustained injuries to his head. He died from their effects on Thursday morning. A verdict of death from concussion of the brain was rendered.

Police Reports.

MORE ABOUT THE SWINDLED FRENCHMAN—ONE OF THE NOTORIOUS EXPENSES IN PRISON.—The case of the Frenchman, LORENZO MONTEVERDI, whose strange and unfortunate adventures in the First Ward were published in the TIMES of yesterday, was further and formally examined into yesterday afternoon at the City Hall Police Court. Monteverdi, recovered from his fright of the previous day, circumstantially detailed all the incidents that had transpired at the Hotel Francais in Cedar-street. It appeared from his statement, made on oath, that the money claimed by the landlord was taken from him by force. One of the proprietors of the place, James Enright, seized him, and declared that he should not leave the house until the sum demanded was forthcoming. Two policemen, to whom Monteverdi called for protection, advised him to pay the money claimed as due, which, through bodily fear, he finally did, after which the same policemen brought him before a magistrate and accused him of being insane. Upon this statement warrants for the arrest of Enright and Bon were issued for robbery in the second degree. Enright was quickly arrested, and during the preliminary examination conducted himself so indecorously as to call forth frequent reproof. He insisted on interrupting the proceedings by loud talk, and declarations that he knew his rights. He was finally told that unless he behaved himself he would be locked up in an adjoining cell. "You cannot keep me there long, anyhow," replied Enright. It was at length found necessary to remove him from Court, and he was soon under lock and key in the basement of the City Hall. Not long afterwards he was brought before Alderman BEARDSLEY, to make formal plea to the charge preferred. He was more meek in demeanor, but being unable to make a satisfactory explanation, or furnish bail, he was hurried away to the Tombs, to the utter astonishment of a number of his own fraternity, to whom such things were entirely new. Bon has not been arrested.

A HACKDRIVER CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.—A young man, 19 years of age, named George W. Hedderman, a hackdriver employed at the livery stable in Sixth-street, near First-avenue, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a well-executed counterfeit $50 bill on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, upon Mr. George Peyton, keeper of an exchange office in the Pacific Bank Building, Broadway. The broker's practiced eye at once detected that the note was a photograph copy of a genuine bill, and so he detained Hedman until Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, for whom he immediately sent, arrived. The young man was taken into custody, and upon searching him at headquarters, several counterfeit bills on different banks, ranging from $1 to $10, were found in his pockets, but not one cent of good money. He was locked up, and will be examined to-day on the charge.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED BY HIS FRIENDS.—A complaint was yesterday made by John Fyfe, of No. 43 Wooster-street, before Justice OSBORN, against a lawyer named Wm. F. Moreland, and a farmer in Sullivan County named Timothy P. Burger, who are charged with false pretenses. The complainant alleged that the defendants, a short time since, got him intoxicated and took care to keep him in that condition for some days. During that time they induced him to sign an agreement to purchase some land in the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, of which Moreland represented himself to be the owner. Fyfe also swears that while still in his drunken state the defendants caused him to draw a check for $300, on the People's Bank, of this City, upon which they drew the money. The accused were arrested by Officer Gilgan, of the Sixth Ward, and taken before the magistrate, who held them for examination. They deny the chief allegations of the complaint.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—The case of John Eadie, late of the Broadway Police Squad, who was accused a short time since of stealing a watch from Mr. Ferdinand Fallen, of No. 23 Cannon-street, was heard Thursday before Judges BOSWORTH and GUARDINIER, and he was honorably discharged.

A NOVELTY IN FASHION.—Among the novelties recently introduced in ladies' apparel, is a new article of suspenders. They bear resemblance to those worn by gentlemen, except that they are made of delicate, white elastic fabric, with frilled edge, about one inch wide, and are attached to the shirt by buttons in like manner. We doubt not this invention will be generally adopted, with a view to relieve the waist of the multiplied burden which each habituate's necessarily produce. Reason and experience teach us that the old and absurd method, while followed, impairs the healthy, graceful locomotion, and tends to ill health.—*New-York Express.*

ANOTHER RIOT AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

The Erie Railroad Blockaded by the Laborers.

Stopping the Trains—Delay of the Mails—The Military Awaiting Orders.

The workmen employed on the Bergen Tunnel struck for their one month's back wages yesterday morning, and informed the contractor, Mr. LYMAN, that they would work no longer until the same was paid. Mr. L., seeing there was trouble ahead, told the men that they were short of money at the present time, but that they should have their money the first of next month. This it appears satisfied a portion of the men, who were willing to resume work, but were prevented from so doing by the others, who declared they should not. Some dissatisfaction arose, and finally the workmen came to the conclusion that unless their wages were paid they would blockade the road at the junction of the Northern Railroad, which branches off from the Erie Road, just back of Bergen Hill. The contractors remonstrated for some time with the men, but were unable to accomplish any good. Finally, at 11 o'clock, the workmen, to the number of two hundred, proceeded in squads from the contractors' office to the Erie Road, and taking the dirt-cars used in carrying the dirt and stones from the tunnel, switched them on to the main track, thereby blockading the road. The 12 o'clock way-train from Paterson, N. J., was unable to pass, and all sorts of threats were made by the workmen to the conductor and engineer. The train was compelled to go back to Paterson. The Cincinnati Express, due in this city at 2 o'clock, was also compelled to put back to Paterson. The various trains due West proceeded as far as the Slaughter-house, and could get no further. Attempts were made to remove the cars, and the crowd of workmen bid defiance to those who had charge of the train. The trains were finally compelled to return to Jersey City. The superintendent of this division, Mr. W. TAYLOR, proceeded to the scene as early as 12 o'clock, but could not accomplish anything. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to the officers of the road, stating the facts, and up to 7 o'clock, none of them had made their appearance on the ground. Gentlemen doing business in this City, and residing along the line of the New-York and Erie Road, collected together in groups about the Jersey City depôt towards evening, discussing the probability of getting home, &c. All kinds of epithets were used against the workmen, and many there were who offered their services to go up and remove the obstruction. Their services, it appears, were not accepted. During the afternoon, word was sent to the Mayor of Hudson City for aid, and he gave orders to the military to turn out. But up to 10 o'clock they had not made their appearance. The Mayor himself appeared on the ground, and told the workmen they were violating the law, but they would not be influenced by anything he said. Word was then sent to Mayor GARDNER, of Jersey City, and that gentleman did all he possibly could to restore order, but failed. The workmen ran to and fro, swearing they would not remove the cars until they received their wages. The Superintendent, seeing it was impossible to compromise the matter, sent word to Gen. HATFIELD, of the Hudson County militia, to send several companies to remove the obstruction on the road.

At 7½ o'clock the crowd increased to all of four hundred, and, notwithstanding the rain, they remained on the ground, shouting like a party of madmen. At 8 o'clock the crowd heard that the military were coming, and they immediately supplied themselves with stones and clubs, determined to resist any attempt that might be made by the military. Word was sent by Col. GARDNER, of the Second Regiment, to the Superintendent, that they were in readiness and awaiting the orders of Sheriff BEATTY, who, it appears, could not be found. Messengers were sent every hour to that gentleman's residence in Bergen, but he was not there. The Colonel further remarked that he would not leave the armory until orders were received from the Sheriff. Thus matters remained, and a great many of the passengers came back to this City, while others took up their quarters inside of the cars at the depôt, expecting that the difficulties would be put to rights by 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock there was no probability of the obstruction being removed. The crowd still remained, and are apparently bent upon remaining all night. The United States mail was waiting at the Erie Railroad depôt, as well as several way trains. The military were still in readiness, waiting the orders of the Sheriff.

Up to 11 P. M., after diligent search, Sheriff BEATTY could not be found. A portion of the crowd still remained on the ground, and were bent upon stopping all night. The mail train due in this city at 7:42, and the New-York Express, due at 9:10, were ordered by the Division Superintendent to stop at Sufferns, and proceed to Piermont. This will enable the passengers to arrive in this City sometime during the morning. At 10½ o'clock the military were dismissed from further service. They will in all probability be recalled this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Regular Meeting of the Whig General Committee.

Resolution to Appoint a State Central Committee—Letter from Hon. Edward Bates.

The regular meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, HIRAM KETCHAM, Esq., in the Chair. There was but a slim attendance of delegates from the various Wards. After some preliminary business, Mr. J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The members of this Committee, and those voters whom they represent, have never attached themselves permanently either to the Democratic, the Republican or the American Party, but have ever supported the principles of the Whig Party, so far as they were adapted to the existing condition of the country, when the champions of the Whig Party were HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER; and

Whereas, It may become expedient for the Committee to act, if not in reference to our State election in November next, at least in view of the Presidential election of the coming year. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be organized, with power to add to their number, to carry out the views, and, if possible, give practical effect to the sentiments and principles contained in the following letter from the Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, to the Convention of the Opposition, held at Memphis, Tenn., and of which letter this Committee entirely approves.

MR. BATES' LETTER.

Mr. OGDEN read Mr. BATES' letter, as follows:

"I am pleased me very much, gentlemen, to find that you designate the band of patriots who have lately done the good work in Tennessee, as the *Opposition Party*. The name implies that the party is made up of the good men of all parties—Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans—all who can no longer brook the wild extravagance and wanton disregard of principle in an Administration and a party which, emboldened by former unmerited success, vainly imagine that they 'can afford to disregard the censures of the world,' and to despise the judgment of history. The party in office (I will not say in power) is of itself a weak and helpless minority. It has no chance of renewed success, but the hope (I trust a fallacious hope) that we will be so unwise and unpatriotic as to waste our strength in party bickerings about old party names and subordinate questions of policy and convenience, and to split up our forces into sections, as if for the very purpose of aiding our inferior enemy to beat us all in detail. If we be so unwise as that—if we allow the adversary to form the plan of our campaign, to marshall our troops, to tell us when to march, where to camp, and how to fight, of course *we shall get what we earn and deserve—defeat.*

And we shall add to the humiliation of defeat the sting of shame in the consciousness *that we had in our hand the means* of victory, and the assurances of the peace and prosperity *of the nation, but actually threw them away.* Your recent victory, (in Tennessee,) and similar successes in the Southern and Western States, emboldens *me to hope for the like result all over the Union.* The spirit of conservative patriotism is aroused throughout the nation by the dangerous misgovernment and bold violations of the last few years, and in view of the great national interests now in peril, a *better feeling*, a feeling of harmony and mutual confidence, of kind forbearance on minor points, of generous concession in favor of peace and unity, is visibly increasing in all the elements of the Opposition. Those who foster and advance that good feeling and ripen it into a cordial union will be great public benefactors. Such union alone will constitute the victory without the necessity for another blow, for the Democracy, as now enervated and demoralized, will be no match for the united Opposition. And such a victory! in which all, even the vanquished will have cause to rejoice, because it will restore peace and harmony to the excited sections, law and order to the disturbed territories, moderation and justice to the Government, and prosperity and honor to the nation."

EDWARD BATES."

Mr. OGDEN warmly supported the resolution and the sentiments of Mr. BATES' letter, arguing that the consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was, in effect, the only question before the people, and that the candidate for the Presidency, whom all parties opposed to the present Administration could support, not sectional and of no formal party, would be the most eligible for the Whig Party to support.

Gen. TALLMADGE objected to the immediate appointment of the Committee, inasmuch as the Presidential election would not take place for more than a year.

An amendment was offered to the effect that the Committee should be the State Central Committee, and with this amendment, the resolution was adopted. The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in October.

National American Union Club.

The fourth annual election of officers of this Club was held last evening at Convention Hall. About three hundred persons attended. Mr. PERRINE occupied the Chair, and Mr. PERRINE was appointed Secretary. JOHN THOMAS PERRINE was elected President for the ensuing year by 257 majority. JAMES K. TURNER was elected Treasurer, and JARED A. TERBELL, Secretary.

After considerable debate the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Club approve of the course of the Union Convention in taking candidates from the nominations already made by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the Hon. CHARLES T. MILLS, the former President of the Club. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, and among others P. B. TOUSEMIRE, from Broome County, made a facetious speech, which caused considerable merriment. After a song from one of the members the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats in the Third Assembly District have nominated T. C. CALLICOT, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly. The Republican primaries will be held on Thursday evening next. A lively fight is going on in the Second Assembly District between two persons who claim to have received the Democratic nomination for Assembly, and their friends. The Nominating Convention was composed of nine delegates, representing three Wards. Mr. LESLIE, one of the candidates before the Convention, has published a card, in which he claims the nomination, having received five votes, which he says he can prove by the affidavits of the parties who voted for him. The Chairman of the Convention has responded in another card, claiming that Mr. KELSEY received the nomination in Convention, and threatens, if the affidavits are made by the Leslie party, "to expose such a tissue of villany, swearing, bribery and corruption as will involve not only men holding positions high enough to place them above the suspicion of such actions, but on the way downwards will expose others, until we come to the miserable tools themselves, which will bring down such an avalanche of public indignation against the authors as will place the man they attempted to crush above all competition."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A special meeting of subscribers to the stock for the proposed Academy of Music, was held last evening in the Polytechnic Institute. The meeting was called to order by Judge GREENWOOD, and SAMUEL SLOAN was called to the chair. A. A. LOAD, M. CHITTENDEN and others, addressed the meeting, and stated the object of assembling at the present time. It seems $141,000 worth of the stock has been taken, but a plan for the building, adopted by the Building Committee, will require $30,000 more. They still adhere to the original determination to deliver the building when completed to the stockholders unencumbered by debt. During the evening $10,000 was subscribed, and a Committee of twenty-five was appointed to raise the balance—$20,000.

The Flushing and Long Island Railroad—Settlement of the Controversy.

The long-pending controversy between the Long Island Railroad Company and the Directors of the Flushing Railroad, touching the right of way from Winfield to Hunter's Point, has been amicably settled upon the basis of Mr. OLIVER CHARLOCK's original offer,—the Long Island Company having accepted said original proposition in every particular. The principal items of the agreement, as now adopted, are that the Long Island Company are to have the right of way from Winfield, on the South side of the Flushing track, to Penny Bridge. For this franchise the Long Island Company pay to the Flushing Road a sum to be decided upon by three referees, mutually chosen. The grading at Jack's Creek to be paid for by the two companies. From Jack's Creek to the turnpike road, each road is to finish thirty feet in width, and from that point the Flushing Road has the right of way for two tracks, to be used by both roads to West-avenue. From thence to the East River, the Flushing Road acquires a front of five hundred and odd feet, for the accommodation of the cars and for their depôt; also the joint use of the turn-tables and engine-houses. All the compensation is to be by appraisement. The two companies unite in the establishment of a down-town ferry, which will secure the patrons of both roads against all detentions. The Long Island Road from Winfield to Jamaica is now in course of construction, and the balance of the road, from Winfield to Hunter's Point, on the line of the Flushing road, will be proceeded with immediately, and it will be completed much sooner on account of the new arrangement.

This settlement has undoubtedly retarded the construction of a railroad on the south side of Long Island, as Mr. CHARLOCK was negotiating for the construction of a road from Winfield to Jamaica, and thence on the south side to Islip. Affairs now point to the extension of the Flushing Road east to Roslyn, and thence to Glencove.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BENEDICT'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 236 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Ruptures, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of *prolonged dietetic treatment*, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the Scalpel is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications *must be left.*

[Advertisement.]

ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this, it is a luxury and necessity, being the clearest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY's name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-street, and at No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the Inventors, No. 130 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PERTOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

LACTOSAN—THE ASIATIC ESSENCE OF MILK—the universal stimulus of Eastern nations. Found *by experience to be especially adapted to our climate*, curing dyspepsia, and having no reaction, removing the craving desire for other stimulants, as well as for itself. Only requires to be known to be valued as beyond price. Trial bottles 10 cents, with directions. Regular size 50 cents. Agency, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black cloth frock coats	$5 to $6
Fine black cloth frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	2 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 276 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOX-NOCTEM.—No reference to the night, but to the knight who in his business has achieved a world-wide reputation, NOX, with a Nocturnal Knox, whose hats are the perfection of style, fashion, grace and durability, and whose location is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. To get a first-class hat go to KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

BERRIE & CO., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS do not merely suppress disease and leave it to break out again, but by expelling its cause from the system, their cures are not less permanent than rapid. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—Go and see it, by all means, at BARNUM'S Museum. Nothing could be finer and nothing more attractive. It is played in grand style both this afternoon and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 16.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	98½	100 Hudson Riv. R.	30
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1874, Reg.	103½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	37
5,000 Virginia 6s, 6s	93	do	37¾
16,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	15 Stonington R.	61
20,000 do	84½	100 Reading R.	45¾
1,000 California 6s, 7s	82½	200 do	45¾
1,000 Br. C. Water L.	91½	200 do	45¾
4,000 do	91½	100 Chi. R. & Q. R.	80
1,000 N. Y. C. R. '76	92	13 Mason & Wat. R.	94
2,000 N. Y. C. R. '76	92	100 Michigan Cen. R.	49¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m.	75½	200 do	49¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. R.	80	200 do	49¾
5 1st pf. do	93	200 do	49¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83	200 Mich. So. & N. In. R.	9
1,000 I. S. & W. SAM. R.	25	200 M'h. So. & N. In. G. R.	23½
20 Merchants' Bank	103½	200 do	23½
14 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99½	200 do	23½
5 Bk of So. of N. Y.	100	200 do	23½
5 Bank of Commerce	99	5 Panama Railroad	115
10 Ocean Bank	93	200 do	115¼
20 Peoples' Bank	100	200 Illinois Central R.	66
150 Pac. Mail St. Co.	89½	200 do	66¼
100 do	89½	100 do	66¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	89½	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	75
200 do	89½	100 do	75¼
200 do	89½	100 do	75¼
400 do	89½	100 do	75½
200 do	89½	200 do	75½
200 do	89½	100 do	75½
50 do	89 90	100 do	75½
400 do	89½	100 do	75½
200 do	89½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	28
100 do	89½	100 do	28
50 do	89½	100 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	69¾
100 do	89½	100 do	69¾
200 do	89½	100 do	69¾
100 do	89½	100 do	69
100 Erie Railroad	43½	50 Cleve. P. & A. R.	114¾
		50 do	115

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 City 6s, '60	100	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	69¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93	100 do	69¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	83	100 do	69¾
5 Bank of State N. Y.	100	5 N. Y. Central R.	89½
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	88	200 do	89½
100 Harlem Railroad	16¾	50 do	89½
100 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	24	100 do	89½
100 do	25¾	100 do	89½
100 Gal. & Chicago R.	75½	100 do	89¾
50 do	75½	100 do	89¾
100 do	75½	100 Panama Railroad	116
200 do	75¾	100 do	116
316 Chi. & R. I. R.	69		

FRIDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon there was another pretty strong and partially successful effort made to have prices down, particularly on the active Share list on which the present advance has been so large and stubborn. Most of the business on New-York Central on the first call of the Stock was done on time operations, and whereas the cash price opened at 80¾ ℔ cent., the lowest point seller 60 days was 79¼ ℔ cent. Immediately succeeding this Stock, the prices on three or four of the Western Shares fell off ¼@1 ℔ cent. as compared with yesterday afternoon. And after the session of the Brokers adjourned, some fourteen calls of Central were pressed for cash at 79¾ @¾@¾ ℔ cent., which brought in orders to buy 1,500@2,000 Shares, and upon these the price almost immediately returned to 79¾@80 ℔ cent. on the Street. At the Second Board the sales opened at 79¾, and before the final dispersion of the Brokers and Jobbers 80¾ ℔ cent. was paid, and the same figure bid for more. Thus after extreme fluctuations of 1¼ ℔ cent., the prices closed ¾@¼ ℔ cent. higher than on Thursday. The dealings through Thursday were not only varied and exciting, but somewhat significant of the recent loss of power by even the most influential members of the Exchange to control their own market. Whoever or whatever the outside influence may be, whether the great public, in force, or only the advanced guard of a general speculation on the recovery of the railway and other material interests of the country, it is undeniable that the New-York Stock Exchange has not been so thoroughly beaten since the Fall of 1856; not that the old members of the Board have suffered alike with the younger adventurers, but nearly all are surprised that the market of the past three or four weeks is *not*, after all, one of their own creation, or subject to the caprices and inconsistencies which have admirably swayed the Exchange for the past year or two. The fluctuations in the Western Shares were somewhat correspondent with the movement in New-York Central. The closing rates were for Rock Island 60¼, against the same figure yesterday afternoon; Galena, 75¾, which is ¼@¾ lower; Michigan Central, 47; Michigan Guaranteed, 24@24½; Toledo, 24½, and Illinois Central, 66½; the last a decline of ¼@1 ℔ cent., while the Bonds of the Company were in request at 88 ℔ cent. The price of Panama and of Pacific Mail ruled about the same yesterday; both firmly held, but not so speculative as usual, this week. The State Stocks were again steady, and the Federal Securities firmer—a sale of the new registered Five Per Cents. at 104¼ ℔ cent. The General market left off firm in the afternoon, with an active demand for two or three of the Railway Stocks. Reading advanced to 45 ℔ cent. on an enlarged coal tonnage for the week, reported by telegraph from Philadelphia.

In the Exchange and Bullion markets to-day there was less activity for the *Arago* to-morrow than expected. The rates on Paris are less firm owing to the competition with the standard drawers, of a liberal supply of cotton bills from the South. The French manufacturers are generally the earliest buyers in the new crop, and as the receipts have come forward freely this season, at New-Orleans and Mobile the business begins already to tell on the Foreign Exchanges, and also upon the shipping interest, which has the prospect of good freights on a very large crop. The terms for French bills to-day range f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. On London the rates hold firm, but without much business for this steamer. The non-arrival of the *Persia*, to the close of 'Change hours, interfered somewhat with transactions in this line. The ex port demand for Gold and Silver, for the *Arago*, amounts, as at present entered at the ship's office, to $404,000.

In the Discount market we hear of November acceptances, first-class, being done at 6 ℔ cent., and four to six months' paper, prime indorsement, at 7 ℔ cent. The preference is, of course, shown at this rate to January and February over March bills; but where the names are in all respects first-rate, the latter are not refused in round lots. For fair or second-class paper the terms are 1@2 ℔ cent., and in some instances, on long dates, 3 ℔ cent. higher. Demand loans are easy at 6 ℔ cent. on the application of the borrower, and 5@5½ ℔ cent. where the lender seeks to place his money at call.

We are indebted to Mr. WELLS, of the Chicago *Commercial Express*, for the following report of the movement of Breadstuffs and the state of general business at that point, the present week:

"It was thought that the occurrence of the Illinois State Fair last week and of the United States Fair this week would diminish the receipts of Grain here considerably, but the diminution is hardly worth mentioning except in Corn, of which there was a very small surplus left in the country by the 1st of September, and that little will probably be held back to a great extent by the excited state of feeling in regard to the early frosts.

The movement of the crops continues a matter of special interest, if not so absorbing as a few weeks since. The small receipts of Corn should excite no surprise. The crop of last year, though of superior quality, was light in amount, and was called out rapidly in May and June. The movement of Wheat, though not large, is at least satisfactory, and sufficiently free to show absurdity in the early and united declamations of bears in Stocks and bulls in Produce that nowhere would heard, and not pull at the prices. It will be worth while for several weeks yet to keep in mind the comparative movements of Wheat for three years, counting from the first of August, as in the following statement:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	46,617	64,745	44,500
Second week	94,600	102,000	146,000
Third week	102,678	203,270	199,467
Fourth week	116,000	404,703	421,745
Fifth week	200,000	264,190	289,000
Sixth week	202,741	200,000	327,120
Total	2,322,636	1,294,669	1,551,500

It seems now certain that the Wheat movement must probably the crop secured, will fall behind that of 1857, to which year the present has been frequently likened in this respect. The receipts of Wheat alone at this point in the three months following the first of September, 1857, exceeded 7,000,000 bushels, an average of nearly 600,000 per week for twelve weeks, and larger in the aggregate than the whole receipts here in both Flour and Wheat from the crop of 1858 in twelve months succeeding the harvest of that year.

The Oats crop has never attracted very much attention, as it is small in comparison with Wheat and Corn, but the yield this year is large and of excellent quality. The receipts are greater since the harvest than ever before, being a third larger than in 1857, and three times as large as last year, as appears in the following statement, counting from the first of August for three years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	2,510	2,945	11,940
Second week	12,172	13,179	30,351
Third week	30,000	30,000	51,824
Fourth week	42,012	38,000	70,788
Fifth week	47,000	14,000	79,110
Sixth week	50,427	14,140	85,811
Total	184,127	92,264	329,827

The receipts of Rye are also much larger than ever before, being 50,611 bushels in five weeks. Barley comes in slowly, but the demand is just beginning to be felt and prices firmer, which will stimulate the delivery.

MERRITT, STRANG & CO., Brokers, No. 42 Wall-street, quote out of town Bank Notes as follows:

DISCOUNTS.

New-York State	¾@—	N. Orleans & Mobile	1½@—
New-England	¾@—	Tennessee	1½@—
New-Jersey	¾